The Leading Motor House of Asia:
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT,
BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars
can be obtained from
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

VOL. 1 NO 67. BOMBAY: TUESDAY, MAY 20. 1913. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES

FROM BOMBAY FOR

MARSEILLES & LONDON,

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT

BRINDISI and MALTA.

Date of Sailing 2-39 p.m. 1913.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
24th May	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa ..	11000
*31st ,,	Mantua ..	11000	.....	..
7th June	Salsette ..	6000	Mooltan	10000
14th ,,	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
21st ,,	Delta ..	8000	Morea	11000
28th ,,	India ..	8000	.....	..
5th July	Salsette ..	6000	Marmora	10500
12th ,,	Himalaya..	7000	.....	..
19th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Medina.	12500
26ht ,,	Egypt ..	8000	... ..	..
2nd August	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia	10000
9th ,,	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
16th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Ma oja ..	12500
23rd ,,	Caledonia..	8000	.....	..
30th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	10000

*This vessel will call at MALTA.

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at the place at 1 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of thePort.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamers.

To COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Rangoon Maru	Y. Kamoshita.	4936	4th May	16th May
Kawachi Maru	A. Christiansen	6163	18th May	30th May.
Penang Maru	....	5500	1st June..	13th June
Shin Maru	T. Okuma	5979	15th June	27th June
Bombay Maru.	T. Tozawa.	4625	29th June	11th July
Kamakura Maru	T. Hori.	6126	13th July	25th July
Rangoon Maru	Y Kamoshita.	3936	27th July	8th Aug.
Kawachi Maru	A. Christiansen	6153	10th Aug.	22nd Aug

For Freight apply to,

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.
York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay

THE

Indian Newspaper Co.,

LIMITED,

MEDOWS STREET, FORT,

BOMBAY.

CHAIRMAN.

THE HON. SIR PHEROZESHAH MEHTA K.C.I.E.

DIRECTORS.

THE HON. MR. CHIMANLAL SETALVAD.
SIR BHALCHANDRA KRISHNA, KT.
S. R. BOMANJI, Esq.
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W. A. CHAMBERS, Esq.
CHUNILAL D. SARAIYA, Esq.
BHASHANKER NANABHAI, Esq.

BISCUITS
of
ALL KINDS AND QUALITIES
Insist on
SWALLOW & ARIELL'S
World renowned for their flavour

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:-

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Steamer	Tons	Sailing Date.	Time	Route
KOLA....	1205	Thu. 22nd May	9 a.m.	‡ C.M
LHASA ..	2184	Fri. 23rd May.	* 6 a.m.	Direct,

‡Cutch Mandvie.
*Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (weekly).

S.S. "Kola" 1,205 tons, on Thursday, 22nd May, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(Weekly.)

S.S. "Barjora" 3,164 tons, on Thursday, 22nd May, calling at Karachi Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busrah.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.
(Fortnightly).

Steamer	Tonnage	Sailing on
†LINDULA ..	3358	Thursday 29th May.
*PENTAKOTA	3413	,, 12th June.
†PUNDUA ..	3305	,, 26th ,,
*PALAMCOTTA	3413	,, 10th July

†Calls at Mombasa Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.
*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Line.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

A Steamer on or about 31st May.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (direct) frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, Bombay.

20th May, 1913.
161

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED

FUNDS exceed.....£18,167,251

ANNUAL INCOME.....£ 6,519,413

FIRE LIFE MARINE PROFITS AND Motor Car Insurance.

Send for Prospectus *Particulars to:—*

C. M. ROSS, Resident Secretary,
Royal Insurance Buildings, BOMBAY.
Or T. H. MOORE & Co., Chief Agents,
Hummum St., Fort.

HERE IS SOMETHING THAT WILL INTEREST YOU,

OUR NEW PRICE LISTS

Free.

APPLY TO.--

DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING Co.,

Dry Cleaning, Dyeing and Electric Finishing Works.

2-14, Hummum Street,
FORT, BOMBAY.

BANKING.

INDIAN SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1906.

REGISTERED CAPITAL.....2,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....1,50,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....75,00,000
RESERVE FUND.....15,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES:
LONDON: 65, BISHOPSGATE, E. C. AHMEDABAD, BARODA, BHAVNAGAR, BROACH, CALCUTTA, CAWNPORE, DHULIA, HYDERABAD (Sind), INDORE, KARACHI, LUCKNOW, NAGPORE, NASIK, POONA, RAJKOTE, SUKKUR, SURAT. (YEOTMAL and DHULIA temporarily closed.)

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest at 2½ per cent. is allowed on daily balances of Rs. 200 and upwards.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

INTEREST at the rate of 4½ per cent. is allowed in Fixed Deposits for twelve months. Minimum amount accepted is Rs. 500.

RATE OF INTEREST for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

ACCOUNTS ARE OPENED in the Savings Bank in the name of one or more persons and interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, &c.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and Cash Credits are given, on terms arranged against approved security.

SHARES AND GOVERNMENT PAPER are sold and purchased on commission and received for safe custody, and interest is recovered upon them.

STERLING DRAFTS payable in London are sold and purchased.

Gold and silver imported for constituents.

Further particulars may be ascertained on application.

CHOONILAL D. SARAIYA,
Managing Director
175

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital .....Rs. 50,00,000
Captal Paid-up .....Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund .....Rs. 32,500

HEAD OFFICE.
7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

Branches and Agencies:—London, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhavnagar, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Hyderabad (Sind), Junagadh, Karachi, Kalbadevi (Bombay), Lucknow, Mandvi (Bombay), Rajkot, Sukkur, Surat, Wadhwan Camp and Navsari.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Current Accounts opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangements. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. p. a. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rate for fixed deposits for 12 months 5 per cent., and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon, it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

Drafts issued on London and all Branches. Foreign Bills and Bills on every part of India accepted for collection.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS BANK LD.

HEAD OFFICE, APOLLO STREET.

Branches:—

Mumbadevi (Bombay), Ahmedabad and Gondal.

Authorised and Subscribed Capital 10,000,000.

Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months 5 per cent. P. A. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.

Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI.
Managing Director
166

THE BOMBAY PROVINCIAL BANK, LIMITED.

Capital ..... Rs. 25,00,000.
Issued Capital ..... Rs. 12,50,000.
Current Account Interest 3 per cent.
Savings Bank 4 per cent.

Rates for fixed deposits on application. Money advanced on approved securities. Every other kind of banking business transacted.

BALUBHAI KHANDAS & Co.,
Agents,
Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE.
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the Rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

SAVING TOILET TIME.

"I find it is quickly absorbed by the skin, and spreads easily, which is a great advantage, especially when one is in a hurry," writes a lady, of Pomeroy Day Cream. To cool and cleanse the face, and protect the complexion from roughness, many ladies are using this refreshing cream. It is safer to use than soap and water, as it does not dry up the skin, but, on the contrary, cleanses the pores, and gives a delightful smooth suppleness, which is a great protection against wrinkles. Pomeroy Day Cream has a refined, evanescent perfume, and although quickly absorbed, contains no grease. It is very effectual in preventing objectionable shininess of the face when a hot room has to be entered. Pomeroy Day Cream is sold in pretty vases by Chemists and Perfumers.

NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY LIMITED.

Established 1797.

FIRE, MARINE & ACCIDENT.

PHŒNIX ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

Established 1782.

FIRE & MARINE.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

WESTERN (MARINE) ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

WORLD MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED

As General Agents for the above First Class English Offices we are accepting ***Fire, Marine and Accident*** business.

Applications for rates and terms will receive our prompt attention.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
General Agents,
GRAHAM'S BUILDING,
Fort.
BOMBAY

SURGICAL APPLIANCES.

BELTS, ENAMELS,
SUSPENSORY, BANDAGES
and all kinds of
RUBBER GOODS.

Best quality at lowest London prices.

Please state your requirements and enclose Money Order and goods to full value will be sent per return post.

TAYLOR & Co.,
Drug Stores,
55, SURREY STREET, STRAND,
LONDON, W. C.
ESTABLISHED 1871.

STANDARD OIL CO.
OF NEW YORK.
MARSHALS BUILDINGS.
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND.	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake 150 deg.....	6 0 2	per case.
White Rose 150 deg...	5 12 2	do.
Chester Brand 125 deg	5 2 2	do.
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg	5 0 2	do.
Tiger Brand 125 deg	4 12 2	do.
Monkey Brand 125 deg	4 14 2	do.
White Cameria 125 deg (in tins)	4 4 0	per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125 deg (in tins)	4 4 0	do.
Elephant Brand 125 deg (in tins)	4 4 0	do.
do. do. 125 deg (in bulk) ...	3 10 0	per 8 gals.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra chare for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.

Order books supplied gratis on application.
171

GAZDAR & Co.,

Flooring Tiles. Marble Merchants and Contractors Bath Tubs. Lavatories. Urinals and Bath-room Fittings, tc

Sole Agents for the
HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,
28, CHURCH-GATE ST., Fort
BOMBAY.

GENUINE CARARA
MARBLE STATUARY

A few select pieces at English Prices.

PREMIER ART SALON,
Navasari Building,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

WHY WORRY ABOUT DHOBIES?
WHEN THE
New Electric Laundry
guarantees entire satisfaction in
DRY CLEANING AND FINISHING
of clothings of all descriptions.
Clothes Treated Antiseptically.
Original colour of garments retained.
REGULAR DELIVERY STRICTLY MAINTAINED.

Prices compare favourably with local rates.

K. JONES & Co.,
46, PRINCE BUILDINGS.
Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

THE BURMAH OIL CO., LD.

B. O. C. LAMP OILS.
B. O. C. PETROL.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS AND GREASES
B. O. C. CANDLES.

***Agents:*—SHAW WALLACE & Co.,**
TAJ BUILDINGS,
Wallace Street, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 102.

269

DRINK
VITTEL, **GRAND SOURCE**

The new medicinal Table Water, bottled at the famous Vittel Springs in Vosges. A mild alkaline bi-carbonated sulphated water with an agreeable flavour. It may be used as a daily beverage, plain or with wines and spirits. Eradicates uric acid from the blood, and so removes all traces of Gout, Rheumatism, Kidney and Liver complaints, Neurasthenia, etc.

Sole Agents in India,
PRAGJEE SOORJEE & Co.,
Vad Gadi, BOMBAY
To be had at all leading Chemists and Druggists

YOUR KIDNEYS ARE THE FILTERS OF YOUR WHOLE FRAME.

Keep the body pure by keeping the fitters active and healthy.

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY.

Every description of Shares and Securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given free of charge to Investors. The Investors' Referee, a monthly guide giving quotations of shares and securities, sent gratis on application. List of daily quotations forwarded if required. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. Orders of any amount promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.

31, Hummum Street, Fort,
Bombay.
12.

The British Crown Assurance Corporation Ltd.

FIRE Insurance accepted at Moderate rates.
Prompt payment of Claims.

Agents:—**NOORMAHOMED & CO.,**
72, Apollo Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY HOUSE AGENCY,
35, Medows Street,
Sales and Mortgages confidentially negotiated.
Rents collected a properties looked after on Commission.
Insurance of Properties effected in the most approved Companies.
A complete list always kept ready of Bungalows to let, and for Sale on Hill Stations.
3475

NOTICES

NOTICE.

INADMISSIBLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE MANAGER reserves the right to refuse any advertisement without assigning reasons for doing so.

LOST.

ON SATURDAY NIGHT LAST near Bori Bunder a white and tan TIBETAN TERRIER, foxy appearance and bushy tail. Answers to the name of JOU-JOU. Anyone returning the same to the owner at 5, WOODEHOUSE ROAD will be rewarded.

S.S. "KAWACHI MARU" having arrived on the 19th instant from Japan via Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo, the CONSIGNEES of her CARGO are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for countersignature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within ten days after the steamer's arrival. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the Survey. The Bills for Claims are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
181 Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

THE SASSOON SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 3, Forbes Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st May, 1913, at 9-30 p.m. (Standard Time), to transact the business mentioned in the Circular posted to the Shareholders.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ARDESHIR EDULJE DALAL,
Secretary.
No. 3, Forbes Street, Fort,
Bombay, 6th May, 1913. 110

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Bombay Millowners' Association will be held on Monday, 26th May 1913, at 5 p.m. (Standard Time) in the rooms of the Association, Graham's Building, for the purpose of authorising an additional contribution of Rs. 500/- to the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute.

By order of the Committee,
R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary.
Bombay, 19th May 1913. 137

NOTICES CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO.

THE

Bombay Chronicle.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

TOWN.

Yearly .....Rs. 20.
Half-Yearly.....Rs. 11
Quarterly .....Rs. 6.

MOFUSSIL.

Yearly .....Rs. 30.
Half-Yearly.....Rs. 16.
Quarterly .....Rs. 8.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client has purchased the undermentioned property sold by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 29th April, 1913, on the premises by order and under instructions from Messrs. Chandulal Khushal and Co. the holders of the 2nd mortgage, and on account and at the risk of Damji Gokul pursuant to the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagees in the Mortgage dated the 25th day of October, 1911, and made between Damji Gokul of the one part and Messrs. Chandulal Khushal and Co. of the other part, subject to the payment of Rs. 1,400 and interest up-to-date to Messrs. Shivji Pacharia and Co. under a mortgage dated the 14th day of September, 1911, and made between the said Damji Gokul of the one part and Messrs. Shivji Pacharia and Company of the other part. All persons having any claim against the said property bysway of inheritance, gift, mortgage, lease, sale, lien, or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 61 Medows Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the same shall be regarded as null and void and considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground admeasuring one hundred and forty one square yards or thereabouts together with the messuage or dwelling house situate at Mazagon in Church Gate Street otherwise called De Lima Street outside the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, Registered under Old No. 204 and New No. 11518 Old Survey No. 510 and New Survey No. 33-35, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 6828 and Street No. 2 and 15-17-19 and 21, and bounded on the East by the passage and a house of Paul Antonio Vaz, on the West by Lawrence De Lima Street, on the North by the New Land Street, and on the South by the said Church Gate Street.

AMIN & DESAI,
Attorneys for the Purchaser,
Jamasji Jamshedji Karanjia.

WANTED.

WANTED to purchase old type, tea lead, and tin. Also quotations pig lead and antimony. Send quotations to the Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED for the Dyal Singh College. (1) A PROFESSOR of ENGLISH LITERATURE: pay up to Rs. 200. (2) A PROFESSOR of BIOLOGY: pay up to Rs. 150. Candidates selected must join the College on Sepember 16. Applications must reach the undersigned before the 12th of June. Apply with testimonials to T. L. VASWANI, Principal, Dyal Singh College, Lahore. 136

WANTED.—An experienced CARDING and SPINNING MASTER for an up-to-date up-country Spinning and Weaving Mills. Thorough trained men, well-up in overhauling second-hand machinery and with practical knowledge of all work in Carding and Spinning departments need only apply. Handsome salary. Apply stating age, salary expected, records of previous service, ocpies of testimonials, etc., to "X" c/o "Bombay Chronicle." 134

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE CHESTNUT ARAB PONY five years very comfortable paces, believed sound. Price Rs. 350, or near offer. Box 26, c/o "Bombay Chronicle."

FOR SALE ADVERTISING HAND CARTS. Apply Box No. 18, Bombay, 7th April, 1913. 50

TO BE LET.

"COTTON BALES."
COTTON BALES GODOWNS TO BE LET immediately to accommodate any number of bales.—Apply No. 005 c/o. Bombay Chronicle.

SPACIOUS GROUND FLOOR, at present occupied by Evans Fraser and Co., as well as large and small Rooms as offices TO LET, in a central position convenient for business. Well lighted and ventilated, at 28, Esplanade Road, Fort, adjoining the Bombay Club and the High Court.—Apply to MANAGER of Mr. Dhunjibhoy Bomanji, on the first floor. 125

TO LET.—1st floor of CAMA HOUSE Medow St., lately vacated by Messrs. Chitnis and Co., Solicitors. For particulars apply on the premises or to Mr. Cama, Ravelin Street, Fort.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS under the above heading are charged:—

	Rs.	a.
Per line	0	4
Minimum charge	1	0

CONTRACT RATES for three, six and twelve months can be had on application to THE MANAGER.

ALL THE LATEST DEVELOPMENTS in typewriters are embodied in the L. C. SMITH & BROS. TYPEWRITERS. Sole Agents:—G. A. SCHLECHTENDAHL, Ltd., Bombay.

CARTON & CO., Purveyors and General Commission Agents, Crawford Market Compound, Bombay.
Supply servants and fresh daily Bazaar and all orders of every description, local and outstation. Fresh fish packed in ice and sent to any station in India. Call for our price list.

IN SIMPLICITY, durability, quality of material and exactness of construction the new model "L. C. SMITH" TYPEWRITER invites comparison. Write for descriptive literature.

MEALS SUPPLIED by English lady neighbourhood Apollo Bunder. Excellent tiffins and dinners. Terms moderate. Special reductions for parties. Apply Box No. 004, c/o "Bombay Chronicle."

AUCTION SALE.

D'LAL & COMPANY

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT.
BOMBAY.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 20th May, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. D'LAL and Co. will hold at their Rooms in El. Circle, Fort, their Weekly Auction Sale of furniture, such as rich tapestry, lined drawing room suites, almyrahs, wardrobes, tables, chairs, sofas, chests of drawers, brackets, gent's bicycles, phonographs, sewing machines, typewriters, etc., etc.

1 Cottage Piano by George Russell London.
1 Cottage Piano by Chapelle and Co.
1 Cottage Piano by Schiedmayer and Soehne.

AUCTION SALE OF A SIDDELEY MOTOR CAR.

Under instructions from the concerned, Messrs. D'LAL & Co., Auctioneers, will sell at their Rooms in El. Circle Fort, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 20th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.):—

One two-cylinder Motor Car of the well known make "Siddeley," 16-12 H.P., Open Touring Body, Dual Ignition Battery and High Tension Magneto, 5 seater with side entrance, fast running and as good as new. Also smart and showy, with accessories complete.

The above Car is on view at the City Garage Company, Rampart Row, next to Messrs. Rose & Co., and its number is 114 (Poona).

D'LAL & CO.,
Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
Bombay, 20th May, 1913. 256.

J. S. MODY & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
24-26, BANK STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTIES, at Old Sonapur Cross Lane.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 20th day of May, 1913, at the hour of 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the afternoon, sell by Public Auction, at the premises, the undermentioned properties by order and under instructions of the Mortgagee, Mr. Mirza Asaf Abbas Baig and with consent on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Haji Moosa Haji Cassum in exercise of the power of sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 14th day of October, 1911, and extended to the deed of further charge dated the 22nd day of March, 1912, both made between the above mentioned Mortgagor of the one part and the Mortgagee of the other part.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTIES.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece of pension and Tax land with the dwelling house thereon at Old Sonapur Cross Lane in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay admeasuring 83 square yards and 1/9th of another square yard bearing Collector's Old No. 127, New No. 1004 (1) Old Survey No. 74 and New Survey No. 8179 Municipal C Ward. No. 3513 and Street No. 5 bounded on the East by the property of Anandibai wife of Narayen Ambaji, on the West by the property secondly hereinafter described on the North by the Old Sonapur Cross Lane and on the South by the property of Currimbhai Barodawalla.

SECONDLY:—All that piece of Pension and Tax land with the dwelling house thereon at Old Sonapur Cross Lane in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay admeasuring 189 square yards bearing Collector's Old No. 127, New No. 1005 Old Survey No. 74 and New Survey No. 8180 and Municipal C. Ward No. 3514 and Street No. 6 bounded on the East by the property firstly hereinbefore described on the West and North by the Old Sonapur Cross Lane and on the South by the property of Currimbhai Barodawalla which said premises firstly and secondly described have been consolidated and described in the conveyance to the Mortgagor Haji Moosa Haji Cassum as follows:—

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Old Sonapur Cross Lane outside the Fort and in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 245 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 127, 127, New No. 1004 and 1005, Old Survey No. 74, 74, New Survey No. 8179, 8180 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward Nos. 3513, 3514, Street Nos. 5 and 6 and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by the property of Anandibai widow of Narayen Ambaji on or towards the West by passage on or towards the North by Sonapur Second Cross Lane and on or towards the South by the property of S. K. Barodawalla.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Manchershah and Narmadshankar, Attorneys for the said Mortgagee at their office at No. 13, Military Square Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Bombay, 20th May, 1913. 257.

BENNETT & CO.,

No. 22, APOLLO ST, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, AT DHABOO STREET.

(Suit No. 1042 of 1911.)

GOOLAMALLY ESSAJI and others .....Plaintiffs.
VS.
TYEBALLI ESSAJI .....Defendant.

Under instructions of Mr. Samsoodin Tajbhoy the Receiver appointed in the above suit Messrs. BENNETT & Co., Auctioneers, will sell the undermentioned property, on the premises, on SATURDAY, the 14th June, 1913, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.).

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Dhaboo Street, without the Fort in the Island of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 433 square yards be the same little more or less registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 2493 New No. A. 9515 Old Survey No. 1059 and New Survey No. 2-4460 and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward C. Nos. 6885 and 9727 and street Nos. 183 at 189 and 1 at 11 and 13 and bounded on the North by the 2nd Cooper Street on the South by the property of Lukmanji Noorberoy on the East by Public passage and on the West by the said Dhaboo Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. LITTLE & Co., Solicitors for the Receiver, Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 20th May, 1913. 254

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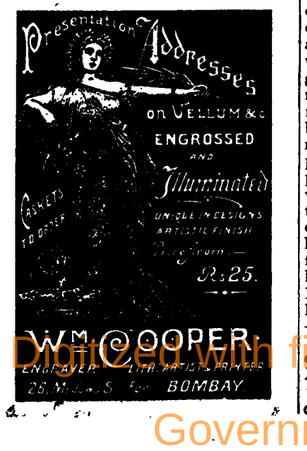

CABINET CHANGES DEMANDED

SUGGESTIONS OF THE LIBERAL PRESS.

The "Daily News" is urging the desirability of a re-shuffling of Ministerial appointments. Mr. H. W. Massingham, in an article in the "Daily News," suggests the following changes:—Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Harcourt; President of the Local Government Board, Mr. Lloyd George; War Minister, Mr. Burns; or Mr. Runciman, or Sir John Simon; Navy Minister, not Mr. Churchill. Colonel Seely comes in for strong criticism. "On one subject there is real and serious anxiety. Colonel Seely is in some respect a good enough War Secretary. He is popular, pleasant, and interested in his work, and the Government as a whole is, of course, quite sound on conscription. It would not be a Liberal Government, or could not long remain one, if it were not, but Colonel Seely's equivocal speeches in and out of the House have caused much concern, which the Prime Minister's tolerably plain endorsement of Mr. Illingworth's vigorous language on forced service has not entirely removed. It is indeed a matter of some movement that, as it happened, the two war services are controlled by young men (Colonel Seely and Mr. Churchill), who are not traditional Liberals at all and have not inherited (and may not share) the traditional Liberal feeling and policy on voluntary service. Both of them are too fond of quoting and even parading the opinions of their military or naval advisers, and speaking as if deep and high questions of policy were to be determined, not by the Cabinet, but by the merely professional zeal of generals and admirals. In the old Liberal days these gentlemen worked and took orders. Now they talk and give them. I think we should all feel happier if the War Office at least were under the control of a man who, like Mr. Burns, is fond of soldiers, but would not let himself be run by them, or by a Liberal of the old stock like Mr. Runciman, or by a new recruit (whom one hopes soon to see in the Cabinet) like Sir John Simon. The other question concerns the future of Liberal policy on the land. That policy must largely be run through the Local Government Board. But it is no secret that Mr. Burns, in some respects a good administrator, is unsympathetic to a large constructive dealing with the allied questions of land and housing. Who therefore supposing Mr. Burns goes to the War Office or the Colonial Office can really run the Local Government Board as an organ of a great land policy, who but Mr. Lloyd George? There is no question of a loss of prestige or of Mr. George stepping down from one office to another. Offices are what their heads make them, as the classical example of Mr. Chamberlain shows. And so far as the Exchequer is concerned Mr. George's work is done. For the moment, therefore, it is a Chancellor of the type of Mr. Harcourt of which Liberal finance stands in need.

PEARY'S POLAR EXPEDITION.

SPEECH AT CAIRO.

We have been lately honoured by a visit from Rear-Admiral R. E. Peary, the discoverer of the North Pole says the Cairo correspondent of the "Pioneer." Such an opportunity for hearing at first hand some particulars of his adventures could not be allowed to slip by, and so the Khedival Geographical Society invited the distinguished sailor to give a lecture under its auspices. This he did to a crowded audience. The lecturer started by comparing the conditions in Arctic and Antarctic regions. At the North Pole the ice was two miles below water and there was an abundance of life there permanent human life existing within manent human life existing within seven hundred miles of the Pole. By contrast, at the South Pole, the ice was two miles *above* the surface of the water; there was no animal or insect life of any description nor was there any human existence within a radius of two thousand miles from that Pole. Over four hundred attempts had been made to reach the North Pole—the first having been made by England in 1526—but only one hundred and forty expeditions had been sent to the South. Whilst a great number of lives had been lost in the attempt to reach the North Pole, only three lives had been sacrificed in South Pole expeditions up to the Scott disaster.

The explorer gave a very fine exhibition of lantern slides, which reproduced the main features and episodes of his expedition. Two of them showed soundings taken on the ice. Two miles of wire played out, he said, and still the bed of the sea could not be reached. In the process of recoiling the wire had snapped and the whole of it went to the bottom. The difficulties and methods of transporting food were clearly demonstrated, the lecturer pointing out that pemican, ship's biscuits, condensed milk and tea (the only cooked article) were all that was carried. It was noticed that as the expedition progressed, the members appeared to get more and more emaciated. This was not due to hunger, said Admiral Peary, but was the result of physical and mental strain. Two pictures were of particular interest, one showed the party cheering the Stars and Stripes, which they had set up at the Pole, and the other was that of the grave of the only member of the expedition who lost his life. Admiral Peary has now left for Europe, but before his departure he was entertained to luncheon at the British Agency by Lord Kitchener, who had been present at his lecture.

There's nothing much to a headache—if you are familar with Stearns' Headache Cure. Convenient to carry, taken in a jiffy, headache gone in another.

THE CASE OF DR. ABDUL GHANI.

ADDRESS TO THE MOSLEM PUBLIC.

We have received from Hakim Ghulam Haidar of Jalalpore (writes the "Civil and Military Gazette") a lengthy communication addressed by his elder brother, Dr. Mahomed Abdul Ghani, at present in confinement at Kabul, to the Moslem public in India. In this statement of his case Dr. Abdul Ghani reviews the whole past history of his connection with Afghanistan. He says that when he was returning on leave to India in 1904 he was detained by the Governor of Jelalabad and had his belongings searched. Subsequently, however, he was allowed to proceed, the incident ending in the censure of the Governor by the Amir. Feeling some resentment at the treatment which had been accorded to him he was reluctant to go back to Afghanistan, but having received an assurance of the Amir's goodwill and kindly feelings towards him, he returned to Kabul in October 1906. In the course of the next two and a half years he keenly interested himself in promoting the educational progress of the people, drawing up various schemes, including one for a University. In this period he declares that he succeeded in establishing more than 50 primary schools in the capital, and induced His Majesty to sanction proposals for compulsory education throughout the country. Feeling, however, that something more than compulsion was necessary if education was really to progress he set about to secure the assistance of individuals of weight and influence in the country, hoping that this body of lay helpers might serve the double purpose of persuading the people to welcome education and also of breaking down the "barrier of corruption" which separated the sovereign from his subjects and was the chief obstacle to the cause of progress in Afghanistan. Dr. Abdul Ghani says he submitted these ideas of his in outline to His Majesty, but unfortunately for himself his objects were misrepresented by certain interested parties and the result was his sudden arrest and imprisonment. Dr. Abdul Ghani goes on to protest his innocence of the charges brought against him and to point out the impossibility of his ever having taken part in such a conspiracy as he is alleged to have engineered. He has always been and still is loyal to the Amir. Finally he asks for justice both for himself and in regard to the murder of his son, Abdul Jabbar, a child of thirteen years of age, who was killed, he says, at night a fortnight after the last month of Ramzan, in the streets of Kabul. The statement we have thus briefly summarized no doubt gives a true version of the facts. At the same time we fear that most people will find in it the explanation they have long been seeking as to the causes of Dr. Abdul Ghani's imprisonment. Dr. Abdul Ghani obviously belongs to the order of "impatient idealists," for whom there is assuredly no room in a country such as Afghanistan. His sad experiences should be a lesson to those who think that because an idea is good, therefore it ought straightway to be put into execution whether the conditions be favourable or not for the attainment of the laudable objects in view. While, however, feeling that Dr. Abdul Ghani has been the victim of a serious error of judgment, we hope for his sake that the benevolence of his intentions may be realised by His Majesty the Amir and that he will soon obtain the freedom and the justice that have so long been denied him.

MARRIAGE AS A JOKE.

At a mass meeting of women held in Chicago on April 26 to discuss proposed new divorce laws, a resolution was adopted in favour of "making marriage harder and divorce easier." A singular illustration of the resolution is provided in the Courts, where Mrs. Adeline Millspaugh Bryant, daughter of a wealthy manufacturer, has started an action for the annulment of her marriage to Mr. Lester Bryant, whom she married as the result of a challenge to herself and her friend, Miss Louise Helen, who was married on the same evening to Mr. Alfred Curtiss. After submitting that all four were married under fictitious names, she gave the following vivacious narrative of how the ceremony came about. "The four of us," she said, "were motoring at Evanston, when somebody, said 'I dare you to get married.' We girls replied, 'All right.' It was very exciting—just like going to a party. Each of us waited for the other to back out, but nobody wanted to be a shirker, so we drove to the City Hall, got licenses, and started looking for a preacher. "We looked for three or four before we thought of Mr. Hepburn. He is the funniest minister. He did not ask questions, but just said, 'What a lovely little wedding party!' Then we argued over who should be married first. Finally, Les and I stepped forward. When the minister asked 'Will you be his lawful somebody? I said 'I will,' and then whispered 'not' to myself. The minister congratulated us. Marle and 'Ty'—that's Mr. Curtiss—were our witnesses. Then they were married, and we were their witnesses. We came straight home. My husband left me at my door. I saw him for just thirty minutes after the wedding, but I had a wedding ring, anyhow, and Marie did not." The minister was besieged by reporters last night as the result of this narrative. Asked if he believed that ministers ought not to inquire into romances before marrying "joy ride" couples or children, he observed, "I have nothing to say."

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For some time past certain dealers in Second-hand Typewriters have been offering for sale what are described as "Rebuilt Oliver Machines" in a condition "practically as good as new."

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DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 19th May 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours:—

The Punjab.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the central and south-east Punjab. Lahore reported a fall of 2·94", Sirsa 0·12" and Ambala 0·35". Skies are heavily clouded in the area of rainfall and clear or lightly clouded over the rest of the division. Humidity is in very large excess. Temperature has fallen considerably and is to-day 26° below the average at Lahore during the day.

The United Provinces.—Mainpuri has had 0·39" and Jhansi 0·11". Skies are generally moderately clouded. The air remains considerably damper. Temperature continues in large defect.

Sind and Rajputana.—Ajmer records 0·65" and Kotah 0·26" of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The moisture in the air is much above the average in the area of rainfall. Temperature is in defect in Ratputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Deesa has had 0·12" and Neemuch 0·16" of rain. Skies are generally moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in defect in west Central India, Cutch and south Gujarat. Night temperature is also lower than usual at Neemuch and Bhavnagar-Para.

The Central Provinces.—Nagpur registered 1·01" and Jubbulpore 0·17" of rain. The moisture in the air is much above the average. Temperature is considerably lower than usual.

The Konkan.—Karwar 0·49" of rain. Cloud has increased and skies are to-day moderately clouded in the south Konkan. Humidity and temperature are fairly normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The air contains the usual amount of moisture. Temperature is nearly normal.

General Remarks.—The disturbed weather conditions in the north caused nearly general rain in the submontane districts of the Punjab and West United Provinces. A few scattered showers have been reported from the Central Provinces, the Bombay Deccan south Konkan, south-east Madras and south Malabar. The important falls are 2·94" at Lahore, 1·01" at Nagpur and Madras. A deep depression lies over lower Sind and sea has become rough at Karachi, moderate at Dwarka and slight at Veraval. The weather in Cutch, Kathiwar, Gujarat and west Central India is very unsettled. It is likely to affect the north Konkan also.

Local rain is likely in Rajputana and the adjacent parts of the United Provinces, west Central India. A few falls may occur in the Central Provinces, the Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad and possibly in Gujarat. Thunderstorms are possible in the south of the Peninsula.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m. ON MONDAY, the 19th of May, 1913.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Rainfall. Since 1st. November to date	Variation. 1st November to date.
PERSIAN AREA—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (16th)	105·8	85·0	85	..	6·3	—4·64
Jask	93·8	82·3	39	..	4·18	+0·11
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (16th)	107·3	87·3	55	..	5·58	+1·80
PUNJAB—						
Multan	103·8	76·0	71	..	1·16	—0·25
Rawalpindi	92·9	71·1	62	..	5·27	—5·10
Lahore	99·4	67·2	80	2·94	6·59	+2·42
Sirsa	93·3	70·6	79	0·12	..	..
Ambala	84·5	57·9	87	0·35	6·94	+0·70
Delhi	92·0	73·8	68	..	2·06	—1·44
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	93·0	75·5	60	..	3·48	+1·42
Mainpuri	97·8	73·1	70	0·39	2·99	+0·34
Jhansi	?	74·5	18	0·11	2·44	+0·39
Cawnpore	94·2	78·9	61	..	5·13	+2·86
Allahabad	96·0	76·8	60	..	4·28	+2·55
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	113·1	85·8	47	..	0·44	—0·94
Karachi	89·3	82·0	84	..	1·27	—0·35
Ajmer	99·1	72·2	73	0·65	1·82	+0·11
Jaipur	94·2	72·6	77	0·07	0·98	—0·86
Kotah	105·6	73·6	60	0·26	0·92	—0·60
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	95·0	80·0	74	..	0·00	—0·58
Dwarka	86·8	81·2	83	..	0·40	—0·24
Veraval	85·1	81·3	68	..	0·03	—0·49
Rajkot	102·1	76·3	63	..	0·48	—0·12
Bhavnagar Para.	105·0	72·8	60	..	0·44	—0·25
Surat	91·9	81·1	74	..	3·58	+1·13
Ahmedabad	107·6	81·2	69	..	0·34	—0·12
Deesa	102·3	72·4	67	0·12	0·56	—0·05
Neemuch	98·9	69·0	87	0·16	0·93	—0·06
Indore	96·6	75·1	58	..	3·74	+2·70
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	98·3	73·3	50	0·17	7·63	+4·56
Saugor	95·8	77·6	58	..	4·38	+1·65
Hoshaangabad	99·2	76·9	60	..	4·29	+2·09
Khandwa	100·7	78·1	60	..	5·80	+4·45
Akola	104·2	80·0	43	..	1·65	—0·56
Amraoti	98·6	77·3	58	0·03	1·11	—1·26
Nagpur	101·1	72·8	51	1·01	2·57	—1·72
Chanda	103·8	75·5	43	0·03	6·12	+2·55
Raipur	102·7	79·6	49	..	4·05	+0·78
KONKAN—						
Bombay	91·5	81·4	68	..	3·62	+2·97
Ratnagiri	90·8	81·4	65	..	10·70	+9·80
Mormugao	91·0	81·7	64	..	3·25	+1·80
Karwar	90·7	76·0	75	0·49	3·73	+1·06
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	102·9	73·1	52	..	5·07	+3·79
Ahmednagar	99·6	70·0	56	0·06	1·24	—0·18
Poona	96·5	71·3	55	..	3·44	+1·40
Sholapur	99·8	73·6	58	..	1·67	—0·88
Bijapur	98·7	72·3	71	0·04	4·06	+1·52
Belgaum	91·3	65·5	68	..	2·58	—2·38
Aurangabad	98·9	69·7	62	..	1·67	—0·20
Nizamabad	103·9	70·2	58	0·03	3·55	+0·57
Hyderabad	99·3	79·2	53	..	2·48	—1·12
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	92·3	75·5	82	0·03	6·13	—0·55
Calicut	90·8	78·6	75	0·02	7·90	—6·52
Cochin	93·7	75·2	72	0·12	9·05	—11·78
Colombo	87·5	77·0	95	0·22	55·87	+10·97
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	101·3	79·7	80	..	2·32	—5·75
Bellary	103·0	76·8	65	..	4·50	+0·22
Cuddapah	106·0	81·5	77	..	10·38	+4·23
Madras	99·5	74·5	83	1·01	13·39	—8·18
Bangalore	94·3	68·8	65	..	3·97	—3·83
Coimbatore	96·4	74·3	90	..	14·61	+5·76
Trichinopoly	98·6	76·3	74	0·19	9·26	—3·61
Negapatam	100·7	80·7	70	..	27·17	—4·05

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPAL COMMISSION.

Mr. Keir Hardie asked the Under-Secretary of State for India in mail week whether he would state what was the constitution of the Ahmedabad Municipal Commission and the number of its members; how many of those members were nominated by the British authorities; were any of its members elected by the public, and if so, how many?

Mr. Montagu: By an order made by the Bombay Government, under Section 189 of the Bombay District Municipalities Act, the Municipality of Ahmedabad was superseded for three years for incompetence and default. As this period has been found insufficient for the purpose of putting Municipal affairs in order the supercession has by a further order been extended to March 31st, 1914. The powers and duties of the Municipalty, in the meanwhile are exercised and performed by a committee of 21 persons appointed by the Commission under clause 2 of the above mentioned section.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY,
COLABA, BOMBAY, 18th May 1913.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	.. .. ..	inches 29·770
Temperature of Air	..	degrees 86·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	.. ..	,, 78·3
Dew Point	.. ..	,, 75·4
Relative humidity of Air	.. ..	,, 0·703
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	.. .. ..	4·2
Maximum temperature of Air	..	degrees 91·5
Minimum do. do.	.. ..	,, 81·2
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight		W, W.S.W.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours midnight to midnight	.. ..	miles 125

SUN, MOON & TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock Sill.

1913		High water.			
Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on sill.	
	May.	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Tues.	20	m 11	40	29	4
		11	19 a	26	11
Wed.	21	0	22 a	29	5
		m 0	1	26	7
Thurs.	22	1	2 a	92	1
Fri.	23	m 0	43	26	1
		6	41 a	28	6
Sat.	24	m 1	25	25	5
		2	20 a	27	9
Sun.	25	m 2	7	24	8
		3	0 a	26	11

1913		Low water.			
Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on sill.	
	May	h.	m.	f.	in.
Tues.	20	m 4	44	18	4
		5	32	19	5
Wed.	21	m 5	3	14	4
		6	18 a	18	11
Thurs.	22	m 6	1	14	8
		7	2 a	19	2
Fri.	23	6	38	15	5
		7	46	19	6
Sat.	24	m 7	14	16	3
		8	30 a	19	11
Sun.	25	m 7	49	17	4
		9	20 a	20	2

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

	Sunrise.	Sunset.
20. (Tues.)	6h. 3m.	7h. 7 m.
21. (Wed.)	6h. 2m.	7h. 8 m.
22. (Thurs.)	6h. 3m.	7h. 8 m.
23. (Fri.)	6h. 2m.	7h. 8 m.
24. (Sat.)	6h. 2m.	7h. 9 m.
25. (Sun.)	6h. 2m.	7h. 9 m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—Last quarter, April 28th, 11 h. 39·2 m. A. M.; New Moon, May 6th, 1 h. 54·3 m. P. M.; First quarter, 13th, 5 h. 15·0 m. P. M.; Full Moon, 20th 0h. 48·1 m. P. M.; Last quarter, 28th. 5 h. 33·7 m. A. M.

STANDARD BAROMETER READINGS.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The readings of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error, and reduced to 80 deg. F., and to the level of the tide at 8—45 a. m. Standard Time on the 19th May 1913 was 29·942 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by ·013 inch for every 5 degrees, according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. For correcting the ship's barometer, either mercurial or aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8.45 a. m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by ·010 inch for every 10 feet of this height, to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

To-Day.

Meeting of the Bombay Improvement Trust, 4 p.m.
Sherwood Foresters' Boxing Tournament.
Cooperage 9 p.m. to 12 p.m.
Excelsior Cinematograph.
Coronation Cinematograph.

To-Morrow.

Special Vacation Sitting of the High Court: Insolvency and other urgent work.
Meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee, 4 p.m.
Sherwood Foresters' Boxing Tournament. Thursday, May 22.
Sherwood Foresters' Boxing Tournament. Friday, May. 23
Arrival of the English Mail.
Sherwood Foresters' Boxing Tournament. Saturday, May 24.
Departure of the English Mail.
Sherwood Foresters' Boxing Tournament.
Concert, Gloria Church Compound, Byculla, 9 p.m.

Tuesday, May, 27.

Special Vacation Sitting of the High Court:
Short cases and other urgent work.

MOONLIGHT BAND AT CHAUPATI.

By kind permission of Lt.-Col. F. A. Smith and Officers, the band of the 2nd Q. V. O. Rajputs Infantry will play the following programme of music at the Chaupati Band Stand to-night at 9 p.m.
March—Through night to Light.Laukien.
Scene—A Dervish Chorus.....Sebek.
Valse—Dreaming.....Joyce.
Selection—The Girl from Kays...Earyll.
Valse—Passing of Salome.....Joyce.
Selections—The Belle of New York ..... Kirker
Two Step—Yip-i-Addy-i-Ay.....Flynn.

CONCERT AT BYCULLA.

A variety entertainment in aid of a deserving Roman Catholic Institution will be held on Saturday next at 9 p.m. in Antonio de Soupa's School Hall, Gloria Church Compound, Byculla. The programme will comprise selections of vocal and instrumental music with an operata entitled "His Nephew's Wife". The performers will be all local amateurs and it is hoped that the public will help a good cause by patronising the entertainment. Tickets can be had from the President or the Secretary of the Society of our Lady of Piety, Mazagon.

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY MONEY MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

PAPER MARKET.

BOMBAY, May 19.

The Paper market remained very firm to-day and an advance over yesterday's rate was reported. The market opened at Rs. 96-4-6, but gradually improved and closed at Rs. 96-5 for 30th of May delivery. The net for the subsequent delivery stood annas two higher.

5 per cent. Sanitary Bonds were placed at Rs. 117½ (long dated) in a small lot.

SHARES.

The Cotton Mill Share Market presented an active appearance to-day and a rise was noticed in the shares of a few Concerns.

Colabas were placed at Rs. 1452½ and Rs. 1455 for June delivery.

Madhavji improved to Rs. 1447½.

David were placed at prices varying from Rs. 495 to Rs. 498/12 for June and Rs. 498/2 to 503/12 for July.

Fazulbhai advanced to Rs. 516/4 for June.

Ahmedabad Advance improved to Rs. 847/8 for June.

Currimbhai remained steady at Rs. 297½ for June.

Standards improved to Rs. 1397½ for June.

Bombay Burma Trading Shares changed hands at Rs. 635.

Indian Specie Bank Shares declined to Rs. 67/4 for June.

Tapti Valley Ry. Shares were placed at Rs. 592/8.

There was hardly any doing in Press Shares.

Ahmedabad Dholka Ry. Shares were placed at Rs. 133.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LIVERPOOL, May 19

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Opening Tone	Dull.
Estimated Sales	7,000
Total Imports	32,000

Future Delivery Prices:—

Months.	Previous closing Price.	To-day's Price.
M. J.	6'45	6'44
J. J.	6'42	6'41
J. A.	6'38	6'36
A. S.	6'8	6'26
S. O.	6'14	6'11
O. N.	6 06	6'04
N. D.	6'03	6'02
D. J.	6'02	6'01
J. F.	6'02	6'00

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, May 19.

The local cotton market was dull with very little doing in Spot cotton. Sellers are very anxious to get rid of some of their stocks before the cotton is warehoused from the open to protect from the approaching Monsoon, but they are disappointed as the inquiry for Spot cotton was very limited.

Private advices from America indicate rains in the Atlantics where it was badly needed and they recommend to buy than sell new crop positions.

The following are to-day's quotations:—

Growths.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery.
H. G. Bengals	240	234	..	Ready
H. G. Bengals Liverpool Guarantee	..	..	..	..
M. G. Bengals Super Fine	250	..	..	Do
H. G. Rajputana (Railway terms)	..	..	..	..
M. G. Do.	..	..	..	..
M. G. Bengals	242	235	..	Do.
Do.	..	..	..	Do.
Do.	..	..	..	..
Do.	..	..	..	..
M. G. Sind Punjab	240	233	..	Do.
G. M. Khandeish	253	243	..	Do.
M. G. Khandwa, Sanawad	..	..	..	Do.
M. G. Hinganghat	..	..	..	..
M. G. Wardha, Hinganghat	284	276	..	Do.
M. G. Nagpur, Kamptee	280	272	..	Do.
M. G. Yeotmal	276	268	..	Do.
M. G. Dhamangaum, Pulgaum	273	265	..	Do.
M. G. Akola Khamgaum, Fair Staple	265	257	..	Do.
Do. do.	..	..	..	..
Do. do.	..	..	..	..
M. G. Oomra, Good Staple Liverpool Guarantee	..	..	..	..
M. G. Oomra, Fair Staple Liverpool Guarantee	..	..	..	..
M. G. Oomravati	268	260	..	Do.
M. G. Barsee, Purbani, Good Staple	..	..	..	..
M. G. Nander	..	..	..	..
M. G. Broach	287	282	276	Do.
Do.	..	..	..	..
Do. Liverpool Guarantee	..	..	..	..
M. G. Surat	..	..	..	..
M. G. Mathia	255	245	238	..
Saw Ginned Dharwar	..	..	287	May 25 1913
Westerns, Churks	..	..	280	Do.
M. G. Westerns	..	..	285	Do.
M. G. Miraj	..	..	..	..
M. G. Compta	..	..	288	Do.
H. G. Bhagalkote	..	..	..	..
M. G. Do.	..	..	..	..
M. G. Bijapur	..	..	..	..

BOMBAY SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Banks.

Names and Amount paid up.	When Div. Paid.	Last Div.	Approximate Quotation.
INDIAN BANKS.			R
Bank of Bombay	Jan.-July	13 %	1,710
Bank of India Rs. 50	do.	6 %	66½
Bank of Bengal	do.	14 %	1,745
Bank of Madras	do.	12 %	1,450
Bank of Rangoon	..	6 %	100
Bank of Baroda Rs. 50	do.	8 %	72
Bombay Merchants Bank Ld. Rs. 10	do.	6½ o/o	12-12
The Central Bank of India Rs. 25	..	6	31
The Central Co-operative Bank, Rs. 15	..	6¼	22
Credit Bank Rs. 10	..	6¼ o/o	12½
Specie Bank Rs. 50	Jan.-July	9 o/o	67 8
Standard Bank Rs. 50	..	..	50
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.	Jan, Aug	14 o/o	282
Allahabad Bank	..	18 o/o	361
People's Bank of India Rs. 50	..	9 o/o	28
The Poona Bank: (Old Issue) Rs. 30	June	10 o/o	40
(New Issue) Rs. 15	do.		18
Punjab National Bk.		10 o/o	175
EXCHANGE BANKS.			
Chartered Bank	Oct.-Apl.	16 o/o	£60
Mercantile Bank £12 A	..	7 o/o	£21
£12 B	do.	7 o/o	£21
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp.	Feb.-Aug	£4	£87¾
Eastern Bank, Ld. £4	New	5 o/o	87XD
National Bank of India £12	Sept-Mar	14 o/o	607½

Spinning and Weaving Companies.

Ahmedabad Advnc.	May-Oct.	25	847½
Alliance	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	75
Berar Manufacturing	..	..	100
Bo Cotton Manufg.	..	..	245
Bo Dying and M. Co.	..	30	730
Bombay United	May-Nov.	25	530XD
Century	Apl.-Oct.	12	277½
Central India	May-Nov.	55	2135XD
China	Mar.-Sep.	50	765
Ch of Silk	..	20	455
Co.-ban Land and Mill	Mar.-Sep.	50	1,452½
Coronation Mills	Mar.-Sep.	Nil.	440
Connaught	do.	Nil.	190
Coorla	April	40	710XD
Crescent	Mar.-Sep.	5	123¾
Currimbhoy	do.	12-8	297½
David	May-Nov.	20	498¾
Edward Sassoon	..	8	185
Emperor Edward	..	25	485XD
Empress	Mar.-Sep.	..	145
Fazulbhoy	May	20	515
Framjee Petit	Apl.-Oct.	60	1,620
Finlay Mills	..	15	365
Gold Mohur	..	25	450
Hindustan	Mar.-Sep.	45	660
Howard and Bullough	do.	15	475
Hyderabad	do.	60	1,325
Imperial Cotton	do.	Nil.	105
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching	..	4	102½XD
Indian Manufacturing	do.	40.	460XD
Indo-China Manufg.	Apl.-Oct.	60	1,025
Indore Malwa	Dec.	5	150
James Greaves	Mar.-Sep.	Nil.	190
Jamshed Manufg.	Apl.-Oct.	6¼	147½
Jewraj Baloo	May	16	440
Jubilee Mills	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	290
Khandesh Ks. 610	Jun e-Dec	25	900
Khatao	May-Nov	45	1,335
Kohinoor	Mar-Aug	25	770
Lakshmi Cotton	April	60	1,330XD
Madhowji Dharamsi	June-Dec	75	1,447½
Madras United	June-Dec	60	2,050
Maneckjee Petit	Mar.-Sep.	50	3,195
Meyer Sassoon	..	Nil.	100
Morarjee Gocouldas	Apl.-Oct.	115	3,200
Nawab of Cambay	..	30	360
New Great Eastern	Apl.-Oct.	9	250
New City of Bombay	Mar.-Sep.	35	1,065
Phœnix	Jan.-July.	7½	1482 X D
Presidency	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	390
Ripon	do.	Nil.	100
Sassoon Cotton	April	Yr. 50	810X D
Sassoon Silk	do.	Yr. 35	4,200
Sholapore	June-Dec.	250	4,900
S. Mahratta	Nov.	..	40
Standard Mills	May-Nov	45	1,295
Sun	Oct.	..	127½
Surat Rice Mill	May	15	220
Swan	New O	12½	297½
Swadeshi	May-Oct.	50	1,680XD
Textile	Apl.-Oct.	60	1425
Union Mill	..	Nil.	200
Vishnu Cotton (C.)	..	Nil.	450
Vishnu Cotton (P.)	..	Nil.	625
Western India	Sept.	45	600
Mysore Spinning	..	..	240

Railway Companies.

Ahmedabad Prantej Railway	Feb.-July	6½	670
Amritsar Patty	Mar.-Aug	60/0	137
Central Provinces Railway Rs. 75	Jan.-July	4	98
Dhond Baramati Rs. 80		4 o/o	101
Guzerat Rlys. Rs. 100		4	121
Sind Light Rys. Ld.	June-Dec	7	138
Tapti valley Railway Co.	Apl.-Aug	7½	592½
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway	Feb.-Aug	5½ o/o	132½

Press Companies.

		Last year Div. R.	Rs.
Akbar	May	300	4,800
Albert Kurrachee	Nov.	45	500
Breul's Cawnpore	Aug.	6¾	120
The Bellary Press	Dec.	15	200
Broach City	Oct.	14	130
Fort	Nov.	5	190
Godavery Valley	..	6	95
Harvey and Sabh'pty.	July	40	725
Hindustan P. & M.	..	15	125
Hingolee	Sept.	5	80
Indian Cotton	Oct.	8¼	127½
Jumna Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld.	..	7¾	132½
Khangaum	Sept.	30	305
Mahmudpura Ctn.	..	7½	100
Mahuva	Oct.	Nil.	125
Mercantile	do.	Nil.	20
Manmar Manufg	Aug	12½	235
New East Indian	Sept.	78	910
New Mofussil Co.	Nov.	50	865
New Berar	Oct.	35	52
New Prince of Wales	do.	45	750
Sind	Nov.	30	2500
Surat City	Oct.	20	235
Valkart, U. P. Ld.	Sept.	40	695
Vardwan G. P.	..	12	125

Miscellaneous Companies.

		Last Year Div.	
Alcock Ashdown Co.	Oct.-May	10	155
All India U. I. Co., Ld. Rs. 75	August	Nil.	12
Bamankua	..	Nil.	4
Back Bay Bath	June	6	35
Badham Pile	..	7	98
Baroda Tram Co.	Jan.-Aug	..	50
Bo. Burma T. Corpr.	..	15	635
Bombay Electric Supply and T. Co., Ld. (P.) (O.)	Feb.-Aug	..	173 / 193½
Bombay Ice Manufg.	H. yearly	3	23
Bombay Flour Mill	Mar.-Oct.	Rs. 2	920
Bo. Land and Building	..	40	400
Bombay Steam Navigation Co. (O.) (P.)	Mar.-Sep. / Sep.-Oct.	30 / 5	247½ / 282½
Central I. M. Co., Ld.	April	6 % / 20%	29 XD
City of Bombay Building Co.	Dec.-Ju	30 H.yr.	450
Delhi Flour	Sep.	8	120
Empire of I. L. Rs. 50	..	30	300
Indian Mcntle. In. Co. Ltd., Rs. 20.	Dec.	30 / 1¼	20
Indian Cotton Oil Company (O) Old 100 / New Issue 25 / (P) 50	..	..	100 / 25
John Roberts & Co.	Oct.-July	7 % / 13	51 / 200
Jost's Fans Supply Co. Rs. 50.	July.	10 %	50
Kemp & Co., Rs. 175	do	12½	180
Karrachee Landing Rs. 75.	..	..	107½
Marks & Co.	July	8	101
Marsland Price Co. (O.	..	..	100 nom
Marsland Price Co. (P.	..	Nil.	71
Napier Hotel Co.	..	7 %	25
O. Govt. S. Life A. Rs. 50.	May	20 %	350
Phillips & Co.	July	Rs. 3½	35
Port Canning Co.	Sep.	40	825
Shivrajpur Synd. etc.	..	10 %	202
Shivrajpur Debs.	..	8 %	505
Sidar Carbic G's. Co.	..	..	95
Soundy & Co. (O.) (D.) (P.)	Mar.-Aug / Jan &	.. / Nil.	40 nom / 101½ / 224
Tata Iron Steel Co.	..	..	175
Tata Hydro Electric O 600 / P 600	July	.. / 4 %	937½ / 725
Thacker & Co.	..	20 %	212
Telephone Co.	May.	Rs. 2½	62XD
Treacher & Co.	July.	Rs. 15	485

—Buyer S—Seller Nom.—Nominal price
CD—Cum-dividend XD—Ex-dividend.

CALCUTTA COMMERCIAL NOTES.

BENGAL COAL TRADE.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, May 16.

The coal industry of Bengal is still in a healthy condition but uncertainties of the wagon supply cause sellers to shirk long forward contracts. Only two imitations have been received for coal tenders for Railway purposes for 1914, and it is evident, therefore, that the Railway Board is playing a waiting game, on the off-chance that values may recede before fresh order become imperative. In the coal share market there has been an air of unwonted activity during the last few days, the extremely favourable reports issued by the Raneegunge Coal Association and its offspring, the Bansra, both under the managing agency of Messrs. Kilburn and Co., having imparted confidence to buyers. The Raneegunge dividend in one of 20 per cent. and the Bansra makes its first substantial distribution of 10 per cent.

THE FREIGHT MARKET.

Although local freight rates have shown some improvement during the last few days it would seem, in a general sense, that the protracted boom in the shipping industry has resulted at last in the inevitable slump. It is thought, however, that the decline will not be of long duration. As regards the trade of the United Kingdom the marked decrease in exports, which occurred in March, suggested that if the great inflowing tide of prosperous trading conditions had not actually terminated it was not progressing, at all events, to that higher plane predicted in sanguine terms by Mr. Lloyd George; but the Board of Trade returns for April were again extremely encouraging, showing that the Chancellor of the Exchequer has based his surmises on sound reasoning. It was somewhat remarkable that, while British exports exhibited a falling-off in March, a similar occurrence took place in the seaborne trade of British India, for while the imports were valued at Rs. 14,06,10,015 as compared with Rs. 11,02,30,355 during the same month in 1912, the exports were down. Foreign exports stood at Rs. 38,75,795, as against Rs. 39,70,499; Indian exports at Rs. 21,19,09,538 as against Rs. 23,55,94,584 making a total for March of Rs. 21,57,85,333, as compared with Rs. 13,95,65,083 in March, 1912. The figures for April have not yet been officially published, but I am led to believe that they, too, in common with British trade returns for that period, will show increases both in exports and imports thus indicating that the Imperial trade boom has not yet subsided. It is thought, therefore, when the new crops begin to move, that shipping freights will assume their previous high positions. In the meantime the Calcutta coal dock is extremely busy, the amount of coal shipped this month being already estimated at more than a hundred thousand tons. The tea season has just started, and although alarmists rumours are heard of garden shortages, the Port Commissioner's warehouse is fully engaged a record year being anticipated.

In grain and seeds the season has, up to now, been disappointing, arrivals being on a small scale. Signs of improvement, are, however, already evident, and it is to be hoped that the traffic will not be seriously delayed, as it was last year, by the wagon shortage.

THE TIMBER SHORTAGE.

The extraordinary increase in the price of Burmese timber requires a more extended explanatfon than that given last week in the Bombay papers. It may be true that the scarcity of rain last year in Burma choked up the literally "gates for logs"—on some of the hill steamers, owing to the shallowness of the water, thus causing an accumulation of stocks on the route to Rangoon and Mandalay; but a hindrance of this sort could scarcely account for a rise in values to the extend of sixty per cent. Under British rule in the East there has been an unfortunate antipathy to forest concervancy; a national repugnance due, no doubt, to the ingrained belief, which has been handed down from father to son since William the Conqueror created in Hampshire the first and only reserved forest on English soil, that work of this kind means cruelty and injustice and we thus observe that while backward countries, Russia for example, scientifically exploit their forest wealth Great Britain and her colonies have permitted disafforestation to proceed unchecked and unhindered. It has been proved in the Bombay Presidency that with unscrupulous overfelling even the largest forests can, if overworked, be rapidly deprived of all the larger timber. This has occurred, also, in some parts of Burma, and an excuse can be found if therefore, we look beyond last year's drought for the causes which lead to the present phenominal rates in the timber market. We must not forget, of course, the excellent work performed by Dr. Brandis, K.C.I.E.—whose efforts on behalf of the Burmese forests resulted in the establishment of a very efficient Forest Department; nor is it requisite, for the purpose of our argument, that we should belittle in any way the system of Government agency, for it is by this method that forest trees are carefully conserved in Tharrawaddy and Prome. Unfortunately, however, in other portions of lower Burma, the forests are leased out to merchants, and the girdling, that is to say, the killing of trees, is not directly controlled by Government officials. In Upper Burma, while the girdling of green teak is supervised by forest officers, the sole right to extract the girdled timber is leased to local firms on the payment of a fixed royalty per ton, and it is the monopoly thus created which has depleted the forest growths to a great extent, the result of which can be seen in the exhorbitant rates now prevailing. A lesson might be taken from Burma in this respect, in some other parts of the Middle East, for I hear that the valuable deodars (cedue deodara) of the Gwaldai revine of the Panjkora Kohistan are becoming scarce by injudicious cutting. As these trees supply Northern India with building material it is a matter of which the Imperial Government should take cognizance without delay.

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Ship Brand 125°	... ... 4 4 0
Bull Brand 125°	... ... 3 15 6
Swan Brand 125°	... ... 3 12 6

Bulk prices of 125° oil are 10 annas less than the above in each instance.
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25	24-2
30	27-4
35	31-5
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45	43-14

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Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTHS.

CHRISTOPHER—May 2nd, at Parsonage Cottage, Kasauli, the wife of Captain, C. de L. Christopher, S. and T. Corps, of a daughter.
HERAPATH—On the 9th May, at Diyatalawa, Ceylon, the wife of Lieut. C. Boehm Herapath, 16th Rajputs, of a daughter.
MACLAGAN—On the 13th May, at Rookwood Simla, to Colonel and Mrs. R. S. Maclagan a son.
FRASER—On the 28th April, at Surianalle, S. India, to Mr. and Mrs. C. Fraser, a son.

DEATHS.

CHRYSTIE—May 2nd, on the Bannu Frontier, Major George Chrystie, 25th Cavalry Frontier Force.
ELSMIE—May 2nd, at Bolarum, George Elsmie, only son of Lt.-Colonel G. Elsmie, 20th Deccan Horse and Mrs. Elmie, aged 4 months.
JAMES—Saturday May 17th, 1913, at the J. J. Hospital, Robert Godwin James, Senior Stock Verifier, B. B. and C. I. Railway, Bombay, aged 48 years. Deeply mourned by his sorrowing mother, children and relatives. (Other papers please copy.)
KULUBHAI LALLUBHAI—May 10th, of heart failure at his family residence, Gopipura, Surat, leaving behind his widow, two sons, three daughters and a large circle of friends to mourn his loss. (English papers please copy).
HENVEY—On the 2nd May, at Cornwall-street, London, Frederick Henvey, formerly of the Indian Civil Service, aged 71.
LOWRIE—On the 4th May, at Simla, in her 69th year, Sarah, the wife of J. W. Lowrie.

All communications intended for the Editor should be addressed simply "To the Editor." Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

All BUSINESS communications (Advertisements, change of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER and all remittances made payable to him.

Subscribers whose copies are delayed in delivery are requested to send the covers to the Manager, previously marking thereon the date of the paper enclosed therein.

All new Advertisements or changes of advertisements intended for insertion in the paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m. on the day before publication.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

The Editor cannot hold himself responsible for the return of rejected communications.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

May 20th 1913.

THE ANGLO-TURKISH CONVENTION.

The outstanding features of the Anglo-Turkish Agreement according to "The Times" are the full and final recognition on the part of Turkey of Britain's interests in the Persian Gulf; Britain's recognition of Turkish suzerainty over Koweit, which, however, retains its autonomy and freedom from any interference in her internal affairs, and the concession of the right to build the Basra-Koweit extension of the Baghdad Railway. There is nothing definite said about any concession to Britain in the matter of the construction of the great irrigation works in Mesopatamia, but, reading between the lines of Reuter's preliminary announcement, it is probable that an equivalent for concessions which Germany has obtained as regards the Baghdad Railway have been, or will be, made to Britain, including this matter of Mesopatamia and the confirmation of the special rights hitherto enjoyed by her in the navigation of the Tigris and the Euphrates, and of the Shat-el-Arab. An important matter, as to which no information is forthcoming is whether Germany has acquired any special rights at Mersina and Alexandretta. At the latter port, which is the Syrian port of the Baghdad Railway, Germany is believed to have actually commenced the building of a fine harbour; but, owing to British protests (as one version has it), the works were not proceeded with.

As we have repeatedly pointed out, the main interest of the Baghdad Railway is political, although it would be altogether foolish to underrate its commercial possibilities or the part it will play in the economic development of Asia Minor. But the British attitude towards this railway is determined solely from the political standpoint. The Baghdad Railway is the instrument deliberately chosen by Germany for gradually acquiring rights as a Mediterranean power. It is probable that at one time Germany had an eye on the Persian Gulf itself; but the mere suggestion of such an extension of German influence caused such an outcry in England that the Wilhelmstrasse precipitately withdrew from the project. The complication over Koweit in 1898 was itself attributed to German inspiration. It was when access to the Persian Gulf was found to be impossible of attainment, that Germany set about creating potential German ports on the Mediterranean at Mersina and Alexandretta. From this point of view, it is immaterial whether the railway pays or not. It is, and must be regarded, as, a political railway first, and a commercial or financial enterprise afterwards. As a writer in "World's Work" says, it is "a vehicle to carry German influence into the East."

Will the extension of that influence be consistent with British interest? British interest lies on the ocean highway; and nothing that endangers that interest can find recognition at the hands of British statesmen. It is an arguable proposition whether the maintenance of a German Fleet in the Mediterranean will alter all menace to British interest. It may be said that by maintaining a Mediterranean Fleet, Germany gives valuable hostages to fortune, and correspondingly weakens herself on the North Sea. This is a plausible argument; but it ignores the fact that the appearance of a German Fleet in the Mediterranean will seriously upset the balance of sea-power. The balance is somewhat to British disadvantage already, and no further risks can be run. Then, it may be said, the balance can be redressed by providing a free outlet for Russia into the Mediterranean, and even furnishing her with an adequate base. There is no reason that one can conceive why this should not be done. It is apparent, however, that Russia cannot come into the Mediterranean before the eternal question of the Dardenelles is finally laid to rest, involving possibly the future of Constantinople itself. It is altogether premature to speculate upon one or another of the alternative solutions being adopted. At any rate, it is in the highest degree important that German pretensions to acquire distinct interests at Mersina and Alexandretta should be carefully scrutinised.

RAILWAY UNREST.

Information reaches us that the trouble on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway has again become acute. The men are anything but satisfied with the meagre concessions and the promises, which averted a culmination of the recent crisis, and matters have now reached a stage at which, according to one informant, on whom we believe reliance can be replaced, "One word would be enough and the whole system would be brought to a death-stand in less than 24 hours." The statement, that the Agent of the Railway has been sent for by Lord Pentland regarding this unrest may or may not be true, but we certainly think that Lord Pentland could do no wiser thing than to make himself acquainted with the actual state of affairs, and to make an effort to avoid a development which would be disastrous to the public interest. But to achieve this, it will not do to hear only the Company's side of the case. It is one of the employees' chief grievances that the Agent himself is apparently in ignorance of the true condition of things, owing to his practice of dealing with the men through an intricate channel of departmental officials instead of meeting them face to face. In any case it is essential that Lord Pentland should give the men an opportunity of stating their case, after hearing what the Agent has to say, and the consideration referred to above makes this the more important. So far as we are able to judge it is not merely a sectional discontent that the Agent has to face, not merely the possible strike of the members of the Union, or of the employees of one department, but combined action on the part of a vast number of every section—Unionists and Non-Unionists, Europeans and Indians. It will not do for the authorities to suppose that the questionable methods which earned them a brief respite a few weeks ago, will again avail.

JAPAN AND THE U. S.

Mr. Daniels, Secretary to the United States Navy, has done well to denounce the sensational papers which are misrepresenting the relations between the States and Japan, and whom he rightly calls "enemies of peace." The story of a Japanese ultimatum at this stage is most improbable, and is probably the invention of one of these sensation mongering papers. The Japanese know perfectly well that the influence of President Wilson, and the whole strength of the administration, are being exerted on the side of moderation and peace. It is impossible to believe that the Japanese are indifferent to the moral value of this support, and that they are in a great hurry to place themselves in the wrong at the very commencement of a controversy fraught with grave issues to themselves. A conflict between Japan and the great Western republic would be an appalling calamity.

Happily, there is no occasion for pessimism. It is true that the efforts of Mr. Bryan to induce the Californian legislature, either to shelve the Bill altogether, or to enact a prohibitory law against the ownership of land by foreigners as such, have failed. But there are other resources open to the administration yet, notably by way of a test action in the Supreme Court, or, possibly, the grant of naturalisation rights to the Japanese. In any event, although the situation is one of extreme delicacy, the possibility of war has yet to become a probability.

HINDU-MOSLEM CONFERENCE.

It is impossible to exaggerate the importance of the Hindu-Moslem conference that will shortlly assemble at Lucknow. Mr. Wazir Hasan, Honorary Secretary to the Moslem League, in an important circular letter, refers to the need for taking action to give effect to the resolution of the League in March last, placing on record "its firm belief that the future development and progress of the people of India depend on the harmonious working and cooperation of the various communities," and hoping that "the leaders on both sides will periodically meet together to find a modus operandi for joint and concerted action in questions of public good." Mr. Wazir Hasan points out that it is impossible to gainsay the fact that there is need for cooperation. He dwells with satisfaction on the growing amity and sympathy between the two communities, and proceeds:

> It is obvious that we are bound to each other by ties of common nativity and the progress of India must necessarily mean the progress of all. It is a truism, therefore, that united we will be able to overcome all difficulties that lie in our path of reforms in the administration of India, tending towards the realisation of our common goal for a system of self-government in this country under the aegis of the British Crown.

That gives happy expression to the prevalent sentiment. Mr. Wasir Hasan may take pride in the fact that the Moslem League should have taken the first step in bringing about a modus vivendi.

MADRAS LEGISLATION.

The last meeting of the Madras Legislative Council was remarkable for the fact that three non-official Bills were introduced. All the Bills deal with the social life of the people, and the laws governing their civil status or property rights. One of these Bills contemplates an important alteration of the existing Malabar Marriage Act, itself the outcome of non-official effort to promote useful social legislation. That Act recognised the validity of marriages contracted by the followers of the Marmakathayam law. Quite recently, the Travancore State enacted a similar measure, the natural effect of which has been to legalise marriages among Nairs, and to recognise conjugal rights and rights of inheritance as between married couples and their children. The British enactment provided for proof of the factum of marriage by registration before a public official. It is contended that this provision has practically defeated the object of the Act. The feeling of the community concerned is that girls, especially of the respectable classes, should not be required to appear before a public official. The following passage is taken from a speech of a member of the Travancore legislature and aptly expresses Nair feeling in the matter:—

> The sentiment of the community is certainly opposed to the idea that our girls, naturally very shy, should appear before an official functionary in a public office. This, too, in the company of her affianced bridegroom, to make and sign a public declaration. The officer before whom she has to appear may be an Eazhuvan, a Mahomedan or a Christian, one of a class not generally associated with, socially, by Nairs. Whether it is right or wrong, it has to be admitted that throughout the country there is a strong prejudice against women, specially young women, of the respectable classes, appearing in public offices.

In this view the present attempt to repeal the law as to registration seems quite reasonable.

Another Bill introduced at the same meeting has for its object the reversal of the rigid law of impartibility of estates subject to the Marmakathayam law. The peculiarity of this system is that descent is always traced through the female line to a female ancestor. Every male born into the family has personal claims on the property but he never becomes a stock of descent: that is to say, his son is not his heir: the heir is always the the son of his sister. An incident of property held under the Marmakhatayam system is that it is impartible. It is urged that the partition of estates is the only effective remedy against waste and mismanagement. In theory, the manager of a Malabar estate for the time being is bound to apply the income of the estate to uses that are common to the whole family. Every member is entitled to food and raiment, and the savings must be accumulated for the benefit of unborn generations. In practice, however, what one sees is that the manager grants a starvation allowance to the junior members and misappropriates the bulk of the income of the estate. No doubt a manager is liable to be removed for proved default; but as a judge of the Madras High Court once put it, the remedy is no remedy, for it is only the substitution of an empty for a full leech. The effects of this system of holding property in common have been disastrous to the true interests of Nairs, and the demand for legislation permitting partition whenever desired is said to be insistent.

DAY BY DAY.

Apparently, the Nizam is not much impressed with the salubrity of Bombay's drinking water, for the 16 up-passenger train which reaches Victoria Terminus at 2-45 p.m. brings each day from Hyderabad the supply necessary for the domestic requirements of His Highness and his entourage. The water is despatched from a special reservoir in the environs of His Highness's capital in fifty copper pots, the mouths being sealed and covered with white linen. A special compartment is set apart for their transport and is in charge of two servants of His Highness's household, who take every possible care to keep the water pure and free from contamination. The vessels on arrival in Bombay are loaded in special vans and promptly conveyed to His Highness's bungalow at Napean Sea Road, Malabar Hill.

Queen's Road was again in darkness last night from about twelve o'clock, owing to the economising practice followed by the Corporation of extinguishing the street lights on certain days in the month and leaving the moon to provide the illumination. This may be all very well in some thoroughfares, but a large part of Queen's Road is shut off from the moonlight by the thickness of the trees, and is consequently left almost in complete darkness. Seeing that there is considerable traffic along this road at nearly all hours of the night, it is to be hoped that the folly of thus extinguishing the street lamps will be realised, before it becomes the cause of a serious accident.

With a few others the late Mr. D. L. Roy was one of the makers of modern Bengali literature. His plays and songs still have an unrivalled popularity, and it is no exaggeration to say that the strength of the Nationalist movement in Bengal has been largely contributed to and maintained by one song in particular, "Amar Desh" (My Country) being a remarkable composition worthy to take rank with the great national songs of the world. As a playwright Mr. Roy held a pre-eminent position in Bengal. Attempts were made more than once in certain journals both in India and England to represent "Amar Desh" as a seditious song and some of the plays as being of a dangerous tendency. These attempts were shortlived, in view of the fact that Mr. Roy was at the time they were published a public servant, and remained in the public service.

The Sister Superior of St. Joseph's Foundling Home, Mazagon, makes an appeal to the public of Bombay for aid towards the institution, which is supported entirely by charity. The work of the Home in Bombay is well known to be a deserving one. Orphans and foundlings are not only reared there, but aged and homeless people are taken in and looked after. The accomodation in the dormitories in the buildings are found to be inadequate for the use of the inmates, and it is with a view to their improvement and enlargement that funds are urgently needed.

Yesterday evening the Bombay Branch of the Alliance Francaise held its twelfth social and musicial entertainment at the Salle Francaise, Apollo Bunder. After the introduction by M. Louis Peltier, Signor Mori rendered a violincello solo in his usual finished manner. Songs by M. des Longchamps and the Misses Pudmunji met with a successful reception, while Mme. Ben Hick and M. Manetti gave solos on the piano and violin, respectively. Mr. P. R. Chichgar recited Beranger's "Adieu de Marie Stuart." Major E. E. Preston's speech brought a pleasant evening's entertainment to a close

During the twenty-four hours ended at six a.m. on Monday there were twenty-three attacks and twenty deaths from plague in Bombay out of a total mortality of 128. The total mortality for the same period last year was 102 and for that of the year before 91. Five attacks are reported from Kamatipura, three from Mahalaxmi, two each from Umarkhadi and Fanaswadi, and one each from the Fort, Esplanade, Chukla, Khetwadi, Mazagaon, 2nd Nagpada and Parel. There was one death from small-pox and one attack, but no attacks from cholera. Out of 1,429 rats caught, fifty were plague infected.

Mr. Herbert Samuel, in presenting the Post Office Estimate on April 24, said that the system of week-end cable letters (already introduced between Great Britain, Canada, South Africa, Australia, and New Zealand, and also the United States of America and the Argentine) between Great Britain and India was under consideration. He had hoped to have made much progress with the establishment of an alternative system of Empire communication by means of Imperial wireless stations owned by the British Government and by the Dominion Governments and the Indian Government, extending from London to Australia; but delays had intervened which had postponed this most desirable undertaking. Nearly two years ago a sub-committee of the Committee of Imperial Defence reported that this matter was of urgent importance to the strategic defence of the Empire, yet a conclusion upon the subject was scarcely within view. Sites had been provisionally selected, though not absolutely secured, in England, Egypt, India and South Africa, and representatives of the Government were now in East Africa and in the Straits Settlements seeking the sites for the remaining two stations. It was contemplated that the sites should be the property of the Government, to whom the stations would belong. The South African Government would own its own stations, the Indian Government would own its own stations, and the remaining stations would be owned by the Imperial Government.

"CROMERIAN GLOOM."

OR "EGYPTIAN DARKNESS"?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Lord Cromer's pessimism on all matters relating to the East, be it the Near East or the Far East, is so well known that no student of Chinese politics is influenced by his gloomy vaticinations. Over-praised pro-consuls of these degenerate days, be they civil or military, have been known to be in exceeding self love with themselves. Having once in their lives achieved a kind of reputation, they have a sneaking fondness to live for the rest of their days in a sort of halo of authority. They are personages who more or less trade on their traditional reputation and are apt to be in ecstasy with themselves when, on occasions, they venture to pose as Sir Oracles. But the oracles, as we all know, have been mute these two thousand years and more. None is so poor as to pin his faith in them or do reverence to their pretentious utterances. They have been regarded by a section of society and the Press as the wonderful men on the spot, who, in face of a great emergency, could achieve miracles of diplomacy or statesmanship, military strategy, or military bombast. The two most prominent types of this class of proconsuls are, of course, Lords Cromer and Curzon. But we all know, Sir, what "the Man on the Spot" did in India and what another of the kidney did in Egypt. Instead of being the miracles of wisdom and infallibility, or masters of consummate statesmanship, they have proved themselves the most egregious blunderers. History is bound to record on the rock of humanity with the pen of iron the great blunders of Lord Curzon in India and Lord Cromer in Egypt. Both returned from their respective proconsulships under a cloud. Both dug the graves of their own reputations, however the friendly and grateful press claquers may have whitewashed their administrative sins of omission or commission.

In the case of Lord Cromer it is a fact, for which chapter and verse can be cited from the Parliamentary papers and blue books, that while his twenty-four years of administration were praiseworthy from the economic point of view, the last few years of his proconsulship as regards the genuine political advancement of Egyptians were of the most reactionary character. The aftermath of the Curzonese regime seemed to have frightened him. He failed to discover the *true* cause of the "unrest" which so unhappily prevailed in India during Lord Minto's Viceroyalty. Lord Minto himself had the candour and courage to confess in his memorable despatch to the Secretary of State that the unrest had its origin chiefly as the bitter disappointment of educated Indians in not receiving that satisfaction from the Government which was their due. And like the wise and courageous statesman that he was, he appealed to John Morley to adopt the policy of repressing alleged sedition on the one hand, and that of meeting the legitimate and honourable aspirations of educated Indians on the other. So far Lord Minto had a "clear gaze" of the situation.

Unfortunately for Lord Cromer, he failed to see with the same clear gaze the true cause of the unrest among the educated Egyptians. As he grew old in his proconsulship he became more and more a confirmed reactionary. A free-trader in commerce, he became an unmitigated tyrant, an advocate of undiluted despotism, and an enemy to all sober and cautious progress in Egypt. The more he carried out his repressive policy with an iron hand, though clothed in velvet, the more he vexed the soul of the truly genuine reformers—a class apart from the anarchists and the extremists. Is it any wonder that the day of tribulation came for him? Is it any wonder that Nemesis dogged his reactionary Imperialism? How the Fate overtook him in the independent section of the British Press is well known. It was in the columns of such fair-minded papers as the "Manchester Guardian" and others that his Nemesis overtook him. It was the courageous and absolutely logical Mr. J. M. Robertson who challenged his reactionary policy against the educated Egyptians in the House of Commons. It was he and his Liberal friends who brought Sir Edward Grey to bay. Who has forgotten that full dress debate day, which was fixed but which the Foreign Minister adroitly avoided just about the close of the parliamentary session, recalling meanwhile Lord Cromer and making him retire, under the plea of diplomatic ill-health, from the Pro-consulship? Again, who is unaware of the letters which appeared from the pen of that true Englishman, Mr. Wilfred Blunt, of robust independence, in the columns of the "Manchester Guardian," who knew Egypt infinitely more than Lord Cromer and that, too, for a greater number of years? Mr. Blunt's book on the secret history of the Egyptian administration reveals the nakedness of Lord Cromer's autocracy and reactionary policy. Lord Cromer gave a counter-blast to it in the two volumes he subsequently published. But impartial judges have already pronounced their verdict on it. It is no use saying that, despite his assiduous efforts to put a gloss over his administrative history (the verdict remains that Lord Cromer as a wise administrator had seriously failed) he was vastly instrumental in advancing the material prosperity of Egypt. In fact he administered Egypt in a condition of "Egyptian Darkness" for fully five years before his involuntary retirement.

Is it a wonder that this "Man on the Spot' in Egypt, who retired with embittered feelings, and under a dark political cloud, which his friend Sir Edward Grey adroitly warded off and saved him from the censure of the House of Commons, could ever have sympathy with all Oriental races, now so thoroughly awakened, yearning for a democratic form of government. The pessimism is natural. It is Lord Cromer's Egyptian environments which have wrought that pessimism, and he is genuinely mistaken if he thinks that China cannot flourish as a republic. Time will show the fallacy of this prophecy. In the meanwhile, we can easily trace his Lordship's pessimism to the one broad fact above indicated. It is not "Cromerian Gloom" but "Egyptian Darkness" in Eastern politics.—Yours etc.,

D. E. WACHA.

The method of making flowered ornamental hat pins is easy. An ordinary hatpin, with a round or pear-shaped top, such as is brought for a penny or two, is utilised. The head of the pin is first swathed in wadding, and then covered with coloured silk or satin, on which should be embroidered coloured beads to represent the centre of the flower. Pieces of ribbon are next taken to form the petals. Such flowers as poppies, daisies, and roses are particularly becoming. The result when finished is eminently satisfactory, and often adds a pleasing dash of colour to the general effect.

POLO.

ENGLAND V. AMERICA.

INTENSE INTEREST IN THE STATES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 19.

Intense interest is being taken in America in the forthcoming polo struggle.

It is stated that wagers amounting to a million dollars have already been made. While odds of 3 to 1 were readily offered against the Britishers before their arrival only even money is obtainable now.

CHRISTABEL PANKHURST.

TO EXPEL HER FROM FRANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 18.

It is stated that the Government now has sufficient evidence against Miss Christabel Pankhurst of directing the militant movement from Paris to justify diplomatic representations which may lead to her expulsion from France.

HUNGER-STRIKERS AT LARGE.

LONDON, May 19.

Up to the present none of the suffragist food-strikers who were temporarily released under the "Cat and Mouse Bill" has surrendered on expiry of their respite. The first re-arrest was made yesterday at Brighton.

BRITISH SHIPBUILDING.

QUESTION OF TRANSPORT FACILITIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 19.

The "Morning Post" states that Government experts have been visiting the shipbuilding yards in Britain and examining vessels in course of construction and the plans of future vessels with the object of finding out the transport facilities offered by them. It is understood that some ships will be slightly altered so as to permit of the transport of troops and horses, et cetera, at the slightest notice.

OPIUM CULTIVATION IN CHINA.

TROOPS SET FIRE TO A TEMPLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
SHANGHAI, May 18.

According to a press report from Western Hunan, the local gentry and farmers, resenting the action of the troops in rooting up opium in Shenchowting, assembled in a temple to discuss the matter, whereupon the troops set fire to the building. Sixty-seven perished.

BRITISH OFFICERS RELEASED.

END OF A SENSATIONAL TRIAL.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]
BERLIN, May 19.

The German Emperor has pardoned Captain Trench and Lieutenant Brandon, who have been confined in a fortress at Wesel since December 1910 as a consequence of their conviction for espionage.

Mr. Bertrand Stewart, solicitor, who was also confined in the fortress on a similar conviction, has also been pardoned.

FRENCH ARMY REFORM.

HUGE EXPENDITURE ON ARMAMENTS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]
PARIS, May 18.

The cost of retaining the two-year men with the colours will be 400 million francs. A further 420 millions is required for additional armaments. So far there is no indication how the cost will be met.

BAGHDAD RAILWAY.

PRESIDENT ARRIVES IN LONDON SHORTLY.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]
LONDON, May 19.

The "Daily Telegraph" understands that Herr Gwinner, head of the Deutsche Bank and President of the Baghdad Railway Company, will arrive in London this week.

ON THE EVE OF WAR?

JAPAN AND AMERICA.

SIR V. CHIROL'S VIEWS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 19.

Sir Valentine Chirol in a three-column article in the "Times" to-day points out the bearing of the recent rapid progress of Japan towards democracy on the Californian question. He says it is certain that the more popular the form of Government grows in Japan the more will the rulers be compelled to insist on a full recognition of her position among the nations of world, and if the claim is denied, the more difficult it will be to restrain a assionate outburst of popular feeling.

LORD MORLEY IN BERLIN.

END OF VISIT.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]
LONDON, May 19.

Lord Morley left Berlin yesterday beoynd meeting Admiral von Tirpitz at a dinner-party at the British Embassy he had no official conversations whatever.

PANAMA CANAL.

PROGRESS OF CONSTRUCTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PANAMA, May 19.

The engineers have destroyed the dyke at the Western end of the Canal and allowed the waters to enter an extensive section.

NAVAL BOAT DISASTER.

NINETEEN MEN DROWNED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 19.

A Naval boat with nineteen men of H. M. destroyer Itchen capsized off Granton (Scotland) in a high sea. Seven men were drowned.

RUSSIAN PRESS LAW.

PAPERS UP IN ARMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
ST. PETERSBURG, May 19.

The newspapers are up in arms against the reactionary Press Law, which the Minister of the interior has prepared and which re-establishes the censorship.

MAY DAY IN RUSSIA.

DEMONSTRATORS SENT TO PRISON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
ST. PETERSBURG, May 18.

One hundred and eleven persons have been sentenced to three months' imprisonment for demonstrating on the Russian May Day.

MINE EXPLOSION IN OHIO.

SIXTEEN PERSONS KILLED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BELPE VALLEY, OHIO, May 18.

Sixteen persons have been killed in a mine explosion here.

U. S. TARIFFS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
WASHINGTON, May 19.

The decision of the Senate against dilatory public hearings of persons interested in the tariff is regarded as indicative that the measure will eventually pass in the form that the President desires. Owing, however, to the small democratic majority in the Senate the supporters of the Bill are displaying a conciliatory attitude.

RICH OILFIELDS IN SANTA FE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]
BUENOS AYRES, May 19.

It is officially announced that rich oilfields have been discovered in San Cristobal province in Santa Fe.

In the action brought by Messrs. H. K. Judd and Co. against the London and South-Western Bank, claiming damages for alleged libel, the jury found for plaintiffs, awarding £2,500. Plaintiffs' case was that the Bank had agreed to honour a bill of exchange for £1,384, but when it was presented marked it "not provided for." Stay of execution was granted.

ENEMIES OF PEACE.

U. S. NAVY SECRETARY AND NEWSPAPERS.

NO MOVEMENTS OF THE FLEET.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]
LONDON, May 19.

A message to the "Daily Telegraph" from Washington says that Mr. Daniels, Secretary for the Navy, declares that sensational papers which are misrepresenting relations between Japan and America are enemies of peace.

He has ordered every ship in the Pacific to hold to its present anchorage, because he knows that with the movement of one vessel there would be a hundred different stories set on foot.

SIMLA THEATRICALS.

SALE OF BOXES AT THE GAIETY.

(From our Correspondent.)
SIMLA, May 19.

At the annual sale of boxes at the Gaiety Theatre this evening, Colonel Williams, presiding, made an amusing and appealing speech. The response, however, was poor and seven boxes remained unsold. The highest price paid for one box was Rs. 425. The total realised was Rs. 3,130, leaving out of account boxes for the Viceroy, the Commander-in-Chief and the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab.

Colonel Williams announced that the following plays have been put up for the season:—(1) "The Education of Elizabeth" (2) "The Girl in the Taxi" (3) "Milestones", (4) "At the Barn", (5) "The Doormats", (6) "Prisulla runs away" and (7) "The Rivals".

Owing to bad weather the attendance was small.

ALLEGED BOGUS SUBSCRIPTIONS.

EUROPEAN WOMAN CHARGED WITH CHEATING.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
CALCUTTA, May 19

Mrs. McMeneany, a European woman, was arrested last evening on three charges of cheating. It is alleged that she cheated several persons including some Chinamen by misrepresenting that she was authorised to collect funds for the Hazaribagh Girls' School. It is said the amount realised by these bogus subscriptions exceeds two thousand rupees.

FAMOUS BENGAL POET DEAD.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
CALCUTTA, May 19

Mr. D. L. Roy, late of the Bengal Provincial Service and the foremost Bengali dramatist of the day, died on Saturday night. He was a graduate in Agriculture from Cirencester College, and on returning fom England joined the Government service. He acquired a wide reputation as a humorist, and his comic songs and dramas were very popular among all and some specially among educated classes. While in England, he published a volume of lyrics to which Sir Edwin Arnold contributed a preface. His name is a household word in Bengal and his comic and national songs are unrivalled in Bengali literature.

ALL INDIA WEATHER

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
SIMLA, May 19.

Thunderstorms are reported from nearly all parts of the country and several moderately heavy falls. Rain occurred in Northern India, particularly in East Punjab. The chief falls are:—Rangoon, two inches, Sibsagar, Darjeeling, Cox's Bazaar, and Balasore one, Mymensingh one and-a-half, Mainpuri a half, Roorkee, Chakrata, Sialkot one, Lahore three, Ajmer a half, Mount Abu, Nagpur and Madras one.

Pressure conditions remain favourable for continued rain in Northern India. The rain has caused low temperatures in the Punjab, Rajputana, United Provinces and Bengal, deficiency being sixteen degrees in the neighbourhood of Lahore.

Forecast: Continued rain in northern and Central India. Few showers in Burma and South of the Peninsula.

CONTINUOUS RAINFALL IN SIMLA.

(From our Correspondent.)
SIMLA, May 19.

The weather has been unusually moonsoonish to-day and rainfall has been continuous during the whole of last week. It is feared that if this weather continues in the Himalayas for another week or ten days it may delay the advent of the monsoon over Northern India as the Arabian Sea monsoon is generally due on the Bombay Coast about the 5th of June.

The Colchester Golf Club has received a nocturnal visit from Suffragists, who daubed the pavilion doors with paint and scrawled on them the words, "Votes for Women."

PEACE DELEGATES.

ARRIVAL IN LONDON.

REPORTED NEW TREATY

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]
LONDON, May 19.

All the peace delegates have arrived in London.

The Special Correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle" says that Greece and Servia have concluded a treaty which involves a common policy with regard to the conquered territories, and an anti-Bulgarian alliance.

SIMLA TRAGEDY.

SCHOOLMASTER'S SHOOTS HIMSELF.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
SIMLA, May 19.

A very sad tragedy was enacted in Bishop Cotton's Boys' School here last night. Mr. Umpleby, an assistant master, about two days ago, severely struck two little boys with his fist at the singing class and his conduct was reported to the governors of the school. Last evening Mr. Umpleby blew his brains out with a revolver. Last year the same master was in trouble over a similar case of illtreatment of a boy.

At 10-30 p.m. last night Mr. Umpleby, an Assistant Master of Bishop Cotton's School, shot himself dead with a revolver through his right tempie. It is considered to be a case of deliberate suicide. At an inquest held this morning a verdict of suicide during temporary insanity was given.

BARISAL CONSPIRACY CASE.

WARRANTS AGAINST FORTY PERSONS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
CALCUTTA, May 19.

In connection with the Barisal Conspiracy Case it is said that warrants have been issued against some forty persons of whom twenty-nine have already been arrested. A special magistrate is likely to be sent to Barisal to hold an enquiry prior to commitment.

SIMLA SPORTS CLUB.

(From our Correspondent.)
SIMLA, May 19.

At a public meeting held recently it was decided to establish a club called the Simla Sports Club. It was largely attended and among those who took active interest were Generals Peyton and Mercer, Colonel Henry, Captain Needham and Messrs. Crawford, Isemonger and Oldrine.

The meeting decided that the Club should be independent of all other kindred institutions and be called the Simla Sports Club.

The following members were elected to the Committee as representing the various institutions in Simla with power to add to their number: The Y.M.C.A., Kunwar Maharaj Singh; the U. S. Club, Captain Needham; the C. I. Department, Mr. Judge; the Foreign Department, Mr. Bladen Taylor; the business community, Mr. Poland; the Posts and Telegraphs, Mr. the Army Department, Mr. Mc-Poland, the Posts and Telegraphs, Mr. Wale. Messrs Meyers, Isemonger H. Hotz and Hall were elected as additional members. Mr. B. J. Oldrine is appointed Honorary Treasurer and Mr. P. Beaty Honorary Secretary. Generals Peyton and Mercer have agreed to become President and Vice-President respectively. The subscription has been fixed at Rs. 5 for the season.

At a subsequent meeting it was announced that the Club days would be Tuesdays and Thursdays. On both days teams for a match or matches being chosen on the ground, are being made for inter-departmental matches. Later on it is proposed to hold an inter-club tournament both for hockey and football. Mr. Hotz has promised 11 small cups for the winning hockey team and a similar prize will be given to the winning football team. Sir Henry McMahon and General Sir Rollo Grimston have kindly consented to act as patrons of the club. Major Pryer, Captain Dobson and Messrs. Papworth, Seavers, Salt and Moorrisnan have joined the General Committee and the following have been asked to act as sub-committees for football: Messrs. Moorman and Townley; for hockey, Captain Needham and Messrs. Isemonger and Judge.

Mr. W. Bolton, Deputy Commissioner of Peshawar, has been the victim of a serious accident. While motoring in the district Mr. Bolton came across a trans-border man driving a string of mules, one of which had strayed into the middle of the road. The muleteer picked up a stone and flung it at the animal to hasten it out of the way of the car, but missed his mark and struck Mr. Bolton in the eye, inflicting a severe wound. Grave doubts are entertained as to whether he can recover the use of the injured eye.

ALLEGED BOMB EXPLOSION.

LAHORE CHAPRASI KILLED.

SEARCH OF SUSPECTS' HOUSES.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
LAHORE, May 19.

A chaprasi in the employ of the Gymkhana Club is reported to have died of a bomb explosion on Saturday night near the Lawrence Hall. Details have not transpired and it is said no traces of the bomb were discovered. The body was removed to the morgue for examination. Vigorous police enquiry is proceeding.

(Later).

Some houses were searched yesterday at Lahore belonging to Pindidas and others who were implicated in the old sedition trials, on account of the accident on the road leading from the Lawrence Hall to Government House, Lahore, on Saturday night, in which one Indian was killed. The particulars of the accident are not yet out, as the police are proceeding very cautiously; but rumour speaks of a bomb.

LATER.

The following are the details so far obtained of what is believed to have been a bomb explosion on Saturday night near the Lawrence Hall, Lahore, in which a chaprasi of the Library Gymkhana Club was killed. The accident took place a little before nine, but though the place has been guarded by the police since the occurrence the only traces found of the explosion are a few small pieces of metal and paper obtained by a careful search of the ground for many yards. Glass of a neighbouring lamp post was gathered and marks of flying fragments such as pieces were discovered on trees in the vicinity.

Colonel Clark, Civil Surgeon, Lahore, who held the post mortem deposed at the inquest held by Deputy Commissioner that the death was due to hæmorrhage and shock. The right ventricle of the heart was penetrated. Fragments of tin were found in organs of the body and one needle penetrated into his hip.

Questioned by the Deputy-Commissioner if he would expect such injuries from the explosion of a bomb, Colonel Clark answered: Yes.

Further questioned, Colonel Clark said the deceased must have stumbled against the bomb in the dark and not that he was carrying it and accidently dropped it.

Some clue to the bomb is furnished by evidence of Captain Phillips, the 28th Punjabis, who said that while leaving the Gymkhana a little before the accident he saw what appeared like a white tin canister near the place of accident, but being in hurry he did not stop to pick it up.

Asked as to whether when he heard the explosion that night he connected it with the white object he saw on the road Captain Phillips said he did not.

Harkishori Lal, Assistant Secretary of the Gymkhana, said that when he was returning home from the office that night he took the road where the bomb exploded but did not see any white canister mentioned by Captain Phillips. Deceased who survived the explosion only a few minutes was first seen by an Indian pleader, Mr. Hakumat Rai, who was driving by and next by Bevan Petman, Government Advocate, who hurried from the club on hearing the noise.

Questioned by these gentlemen, deceased said "Gola lag gya" (hit by a ball).

BANK OF BURMA.

FURTHER DEVELOPMENTS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
RANGOON, May 19.

Mr. M. A. J. Noble, a creditor of the Bank of Burma to the sum of Rs. 45,000, has put in a petition protesting against confirmation of appointment of Mr. Charlesworth as Official Liquidator in place of Holdsworth who proceeded on leave.

The hearing of this application and those of Mr. A. K. Donald, officiating Chief Judge, Small Cause Court, Bombay, and of the Advisory Committee is fixed for June 2.

In connection with the Bank of Burma case, on the full bench reference Mr. Higinbotham, Officiating Government Advocate, to-day granted certificates in the cases of Clifford and Strachan on the following additional points making eight in all; Whether the learned judge erred, (1) in failing to direct the jury that there was any sufficient ground for them to decide whether the principal sums of each of the following debts was bad to the knowledge of the accused at the date of issue of the balance sheet; namely, the debts of Mower and Co., the Mount Pima Mining Company, Maung Aung Ban, the Rangoon Refinery Co., Major O'Meagher, Messrs Attains Moberly, Cottval Sevastopolo and A. Stephen; (2) In directing Mr. Meugens deposition that to say that interest on unsecured loans should go to interest on suspence account was tantamount to saying that these debts were doubtful; (3) In directing them that they might be believed draw presumptions under provisions of Section 114 of India Evidence Act as to S. A. Mower's knowledge of facts constituting an offence charged for which the necessary foundation had not been laid by evidence.

CHINESE GENERAL IN CALCUTTA.

A TWELVE MONTH'S SIEGE.

GENERAL CHUNG'S IMPRESIONS.

(From our Correspondent.)
CALCUTTA, May 19.

The "Empire" published the following account of General Chung's visit to Calcutta:—The last chapter in one stage of the China-Tibet affairs was reached on Thursday evening with the arrival in Calcutta of General Chung who commanded the Chinese lighting force in Tibet for four years.

The general, a short stockily-built man, with a fresh complexion, when interviewed by an "Empire" representative in his rooms at the Grand Hotel this morning, gave an interesting account of the time he and his troops spent in Tibetan territory. But for the most exciting events of the whole campaign were those in Lhassa during the twelve months' siege by the Tibetan irregular forces. "Those terrible days of the seige of Lhassa," the General said, will remain indelibly impressed on my mind."

General Chung is accompanied by Mr. I. S. Suez, the Trade Agent at Gyantse, who also kindly acted as interpreter to our representative as the General does not speak English.

In the course of a lengthy conversation, General Chung said that he was a native of Pekin and that for many years he was the General Commanding the 33rd Mixed Brigade at Shechuan. Towards the middle of the year 1908, he received orders to take command of an irregular force composed of both infantry and cavalry and march on to Lhassa and in September of the same year he left Shechuan with 3,000 troops.

THE MARCH TO LHASSA.

They experienced great difficulties on the march, as the roads were extremely bad and rocky. A contingent of two thousand men were left on the Tibetan marches but what became of them, whether they returned to Shechuan or not, the General did not know, as he had not received any tidings of their movements. The remainder of the force proceeded to Lhassa, the gates of which they reached exactly six months after their departure from the frontier head quarters.

The actual meeting in Lhassa started in November 1911, and continued unabated until December 1912, during which period they were besieged by the Tibetan irregular forces. "Our privations during the long journey to Lhassa cannot even vaguely be compared to the sufferings we were compelled to undergo during the twelve months' of the siege," said General Chung. "We had not only to contend with the ravages of hunger and disease, but there were many other hardships. We saw a good deal of fighting, and we lost on that score 220 killed and wounded.

After the termination of hostilities, the troops were disbanded and despatched in batches to Chumbhi whence they left for Calcutta *en route* for China. General Chung reached Chumbi a little over a month ago, the journey from Lhassa to that place having been accomplished in fourteen days. The road between Chumbi and Gyantse was exceptionally good, but the other-roads on the march were difficult to traverse owing to the rocky nature of the country. Kalimpong was reached on May 12, Puchock on the 13th and Ghoom on the 14th. On arrival at Ghoom, the General was received by Capt. Rheeves and conducted to Jellapahar where he had luncheon with General Egerton, Major Black, the Deputy Commissioner of Darjeeling and the Officers of the Jellapahar garrison. Mr. J. C. Suez was also one of the guests.

The party left Ghoom on the evening of the 14th May and reached Sealdah the following day.

IMPRESSIONS OF INDIA.

"Will you remain with us for any considerable length of time," asked the journalist. "Well, I have rented a flat at 12, Government Place East and I shall stop here for about two months and then return to Pekin" was the reply.

"What impressions have you formed during your short sojourn in India?"

I have seen little yet but whatever I have seen has most favourably impressed me and the days I spend here will in after years bring back to me pleasant recollections the British authorities have ever since I set foot on Indian soil treated me with the utmost courtesy and the hospitality extended to me at all the various stations by representatives of the Government and officers of the Army have been on the most lavish scale.

General Chung spent a busy day sightseeing yesterday, and he intends visiting all places of interest in, and near Calcutta. The General's two secretaries are still at Chumbi, but they will join him by the end of this week when Mr. I. C. Suez will return to Gyantse.

The Indian Art, Dramatic, and Friendly Society is preparing to present the historicl Indian play "Ratnavali" at the Cosmopolis Theatric. The piece is described as "a romantic comedy, with several Indian songs based upon events which took place in Ceylon at the end of the eleventh century." Probably the comedy, as well as the songs, is based on these events; but we shall know for sure in the merry May-time. The authorship is attributed to King Sri Harsha Deva, who reigned in Kashmere eight hundred years ago. Two more matinees of "Sakuntala" are to be given on May 20 and 27.

RAILWAY UNREST.

M. & S. M. EMPLOYEES' GRIEVANCES

REPORTED IMMINENCE OF NEW CRISIS.

A well-informed correspondent writes that affairs on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway are in a very critical state as regards the attitude of the employees on the subject of their grievances and it is stated that a strike may occur at any moment. A telegram received in Bombay yesterday from Madras declares that "one word would be enough and the whole system will be brought to a death-stand in less than twenty-four hours. The state of affairs is much worse than before."

From the same quarter comes a report that the Agent has been called to Ootacamund by the Governor of Madras regarding the unrest on the railways.

A STATE OF "PALPITATING UNREST".

The following article which appeared in the "Railway Times" of May 10th is of present interest in view of the present development.

It cannot be denied that during the past fortnight there have been very many changes for the better on the M. & S. M. Railway. The Agent has been pleased to grant increases in salaries in many directions but still much remains to be done. The Traffic Department is particularly in need of attention and it is imperative that steps should be taken early to prevent the spread of discontent. We continue to receive distressing telegrams daily of the state of affairs and these point to the seriousness of the situation. When the Agent reads this, he will possibly say that his information is different and that the conditions on his line are not as represented by us. However, this is not the first time that we have been able to give the Agent of a Railway information. There is a popular belief on the M. & S. M. Railway that the Home Board has sanctioned Rs. 120 as a maximum salary for the Guards and that the increase of Rs. 10 recently granted by the Agent is only in the nature of a *sop to Cerberus!* This information appears to have emanated from the office of a certain D. T. S. So long as this is not officially contradicted by the Agent if it be untrue, or so long as the men do not receive Rs. 120 if it be true, the situation will continue to be serious. Owing to the recent activities on the line, the Guard's pay has been "*increased*" from Rs. 90 to Rs. 100, which is to be obtained in 5 years by annual increments of Rs. 2. On paper this does not look bad especially when an uninformed public is the judge. The question is whether this Rs. 10 can be called an increase. Before the old Madras Railway was amalgamated with the Southern Mahratta Railway, the Guards were paid Rs. 100 per mensem. When, however, the amalgamation took place, the pay of the Guards was re-reduced to Rs. 90 for some inexplicable reason and now the men argue that they have been granted only that which was wrongfully taken away from them when the amalgamation of the two Railways occurred. They fail to see how the additional Rs. 10 can be characterised as an "*increase*" in official terminology as they regard it merely as the remission of a wrongful impost which was exacted from them at the time of the amalgamation. All that is needed is some authoritative statement by the Agent who, we might suggest, would not be far wrong if he occasionally heard what the men had to say instead of following his credulity to be played upon by the District Officials concerned.

The Indian Station Masters and Assistant Station Masters, the Engineering Staff, and the menials have also got their grievances and with practically the whole M. & S. M. Railway system in this state of palpitating unrest, it is surprising to us how the Agent can sit in his office with absolute *sang froid* and dictate *communiques* to the Madras press to the effect that the statement of alleged trouble on his Railway is the work of visionaries and people whose inventive faculties have been stimulated by a desire to bring the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants of India and Burma, Limited into prominence. The only conclusion we can come to is that the Agent is unable or does not consider it expedient to make enquiries. A short visit to Jalaryet for instance would convince him that trouble is imminent there unless the susceptibilities of the men are considered. No one suggests that the Agent should convert himself into a peripatetic detective or that he should proceed from Station to Station caressing Assistant Station Masters and Guards. All that is required is the ordinary business communion that a master has with his servant and it certainly would not detract from the dignity of the Agent to enquire occasionally from the men themselves whether they are satisfied with the conditions of service. In a case like Rangaswamy's for instance, which was a pivot on which much revolved, no harm would have been done had he been granted a brief interview with the Agent. We do not wish to probe an old sore but suffice it to say that the inference the man in the street draws—we do not refer to the "Madras Times" correspondent—from the prohibition of an employee to see the Agent is that if such permission were granted the Agent would learn unpleasant truths affecting the Administration, which would of course never do!

BOREGAON SMASH.

STATION OFFICIAL CHARGED.

TRIAL AT AKOLA.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

AKOLA, May 19.

The trial of Sahashiv Manohar Joshi, Assistant Station Master at Boregaon in connection with the disastrous collision which occurred between a goods and a passenger train near Boregaon station on the G. I. P. railway on the morning of the 30th April last, commenced here to-day before Major T. C. Plowden, District Magistrate of Akola.

The accused is charged with endangering the safety of persons by disobeying the general rule, sanctioned and notified under the Indian Railway Act, and with disobeying a rule which was not inconsistent with any such general rule and which the accused was bound by the terms of his employment to obey.

Mr. J. R. James, Superintendent Government Railway Police, conducted the prosecution while the accused was defended by Mr. Anant Vishnu Khare, B.A., L.L.B.

It was explained to the accused that as this court had taken cognizance of the case against him under Section 190 (C) of the Criminal Procedure Code, the accused was entitled under Section 191 of the said Act to ask to be committed to the Sessions or to have the case transferred to some other Magistrate.

The accused replied that he had no objection to the Court proceeding with the case, and that he did not wish to avail himself of either of the privileges provided by Section 191.

POLICE SUPERINTENDENT'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. P. D. Kirham, District Superintendent of Police, Akola, was the first witness examined. He received intimation of the disaster on the 30th April and proceeded to the spot. He found that 356 up passenger train had collided with 322 up goods train. He found 29 persons killed on the spot. One died in a village near by, while three more died in Akola hospital. Thus the total number of dead was thirty-three so far. Witness said the number of the injured was eighty-two, of whom seventeen were seriously injured. These seventeen included the three who died in Akola hospital.

Cross-examined by Mr. Khare, witness said he got intimation of the joint enquiry from the District Traffic Superintendent and he attended the first day's sitting only. Beyond that, he took no part in the enquiry in this case. At this stage, His Honor wished to put in the report of the joint enquiry to which Mr. Khare took objection on the ground that at the enquiry his client might have made an incriminating statement which would go against him. His Honor said he wished to consider the Government Inspector's report thereon, as it was a public document.

Argument on this point was reserved.

RAILWAY ENGINEER'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. Cyril Tedman, Acting District Engineer, G. I. P. Railway, produced the drawing of the railway line between Katipuram and Boregaon and also a diagram of Boregaon station, and said they were prepared in his office under his instructions. The distance between the two stations, the witness said, was five and a quarter miles. The collision occurred at mileage 375. The distance between Boregaon and the scene of the collision was three-quarters of a mile, while that betwen Katepurna and the scene was four miles and a half. The distance from the spot of the impact to the outer Boregaon signal was approximately 1,300 feet. Witness had measured the distances on 3rd May. The distance from the Boregaon Station Master's office and the same signal was just over half a mile. From the plan, witness could say that Boregaon home signal was mid-way between the station and the outer-signal.

Mr. J. R. James, Superintendent of the Government Railway Police, produced the block instrument of Katepurna station and said it was brought from that station on the 7th instant. It was first sealed in witness' presence on 3rd May at Katepurna, after Mr. Campbell had tested it before the members of the joint enquiry. The instrument was sealed with his honours' signature. That seal was broken personally by the witness on the 4th May to enable the Traffic Manager to see the defect.

Questioned by Mr. Khare witness said he did not attend the joint enquiry, he watched the proceedings on behalf of Government in his capacity as Superintendent of Police He made no investigations into the causes of the collision.

Questioned by the Court the witness said he made no enquiry into the causes of the collision as he received a telegram from the District Magistrate that he had ordered a magisterial enquiry and therefore no police enquiry was necessary.

Mr. Keshar Narsingh, District Nazir, produced a small sealed bag and said it was given to him by Sorbji about a fortnight ago and it had since been in his charge. The seal had not been broken and was in tact. Sorabji had told him that the bag contained two signal bails.

TRAFFIC SUPERINTENDENT'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. James Calvert Barton, District Traffic Superintendent, G. I. P. Railway, residing at Bhusaval, said he received a message signed jointly by the Station Master at Boregaon and the guard of 356 up passenger at 6-30 a.m. on 30th April. The witness ordered a break to the down train and proceeded to the scene of disaster. On his way thither he took charge of Boregaon block book. On arrival on the scene witness found that 322 up goods and 356 up passenger trains had collided. The collision had been caused by the passenger train pitching into the rear of the goods train. On the same day the witness told Inspector Collins who was going to Katepurna to bring the Katepurna block book and give it to the witness. Mr. Collins gave him the book in the early hours of 1st May, which the witness had produced before the joint enquiry. Besides that the witness took charge on 5th May of the Murtazapur and Yavelkhed block books, which he also produced. The Boregaon instrument on the Katepurna side, the witness continued, was not worked after the collision; partly because the contact was broken and partly because the witness had suggested to Mr. Collins in the early morning of the 1st May better not use the instrument, but he witness did not remember having given any definite order. Katepurna instrument on the Boregaon side was also put out of use by Mr. Collins. Witness was a member of the joint enquiry.

We want to know the cause of the collision?—The collision was caused by the goods train being held up outside Boregaon and the passenger train pitching into it.

Do the block bnoks show that the two trains were on the same section? Column 19 of the Katepurna block book shows that the ball number (2) was taken out of the instrument for the goods tran and that ball number (7) was taken out for the passenger train. Column 22 shows that the train entering the section signal for the goods train was given to Boregaon at 4-10 a.m., whilst the same column shows that same signals for the passenger train was given at 4-55 a.m. The "is line clear" signal for the goods train was signalled by Katepurna to Boregaon at 3-55 a.m. as shown in column 14 of the Katapurna block book, and according to column 15 of the same book this signal was acknowledged by Boregaon at 3-55 a.m.

In giving further details of the entries of signals in the block books the witness said column 14 of the Katapurna block book showed that the "obstruction danger signal" was given to Boregaon at 3-55 a.m. for the goods train, while column 14 showed that "is line clear" was asked of Boregaon for the passenger train at 4-40 a.m. and was acknowledged by Borgaon at 4-40 a.m. as shown in column 15. Column 18 showed that the "obstruction danger signal" was given to Boregaon at 4-52 a.m.

Witness referring to the Boregaon block book said that according to column 2 of the Boregaon book "is line clear" signal was received from Katepurna for the goods train at 3-50 a.m., while column 4 showed that the "line is clear" signal was given by Boregaon to Katepurna at 3-50 a.m. From column 6 it appeared that the acknowledgment of the "obstruction danger signal" was given to Katepurna at 3-50 a.m. The "train entering section" signal was given by Katepurna in column 22.

FIGURE OVERWRITTEN.

The goods train the witness continued, should be acknowledged by an entry in column 8 of the Borgaon book. So far as the witness could make out there appeared to be a figure which looked like "4" in column 8 of the Boregaon book. That figure appeared to have been overwritten by "can." This showed that in that column first three letters of the word "cancell" obliterated the figure "4" or whatever it might be. Column 9 of the Boregaon book again appeared to bear figures concealed under the letters "elle" of the same word "cancelle." The Boregaon book also contained an entry covering columns 8 to 13 against the goods train as follows: "Cancelled at 4-35 by K. T. P."

Referring to the entries in the Boregaon book regarding the passenger train, the witness said the "is line clear" signal was received from Katepurna at 4-35 for the passenger train as shown in column 2 of Boregaon book, while column 4 of same the book showed that the "line is clear" signal for the passenger train was given to Katepurna at 4-35 a.m. Column 6 of the Boregaon book showed that the "obstruction danger signal" from Katepurna was acknowledged by Boregaon at 4-46 a.m., whilst the 8th column showed that the "train entering section" signal was received from Katepurna for the passenger train at 4-50 a.m.

Further enquiry was adjourned till to-morrow.

ARREST OF SUSPECTED MURDERER.

Rai Bhaichand, a Hindu, who has been suspected in connection with the murder of his brother's wife Shivibai in a chawl at Parel on the 1st April last, has been arrested in a village in Kadi prant. He will be brought down to Bombay and placed before a magistrate.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

WADGAON DACOITY.

REVOLVERS RECOVERED FROM GANG.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. G. R. Khairaj, third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Mahomed Hussein Taki of the Criminal Investigation Department charged a Pathan, named Muzari Syed Khan with being concerned in a dacoity.

The case for the prosecution was that on the 2nd instant a dacoity took place in Wadgaon in the Yeotmal District. The idea of a dacoity first entered the head of a Pathan resident of Wadgaon, but thinking himself unable to carry out the business single-handed, he applied to some of his friends in Bombay for assistance, and Muzari with some others proceeded to Wadgaon, and raided the house of a wealthy villager there. After carrying out the raid, the party dispersed to different parts of the country. Muzari came back to Bombay and rejoined his old employment.

One of the gang was however arrested immediately after the dacoity had taken place, and a revolver was recovered from him. Some of the other members of the gang were subsequently arrested at Bhusawal and other places and two more revolvers and about a hundred loaded revolver cartridges were recovered from them. The accused Muzari was arrested in Bombay. His Worship ordered the accused to be sent to Yeotmal for trial.

THEFT ON THE HIGH SEAS.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. G. R. Khairaj, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Flanagan charged Abdul Rahman Abdul Gaffoor, a lascar on board the S. S. Sandon Hall with the theft of some pieces of chintz valued at Rs. 60 from the ship's cargo. The charge against the accused was that on the 29th April last while the steamer was on the high seas the Chief Officer found two pieces of cloth in the accused's bunk. On being questioned the accused denied all knowledge of it. Afterwards on receiving certain information the Chief Officer went to the accused's bunk, when he found him rolling up three pieces of the same sort of cloth in a gunny bag. When asked the accused could give no satisfactory explanation. The Chief Officer could not say whence the cloth came or what part of the cargo it belonged to.

After some evidence had been recorded, His Worship observed that the property had not been identified and the charge of theft had not been proved. Mr. Vicaji F. Vicaji, pleader, who appeared for the Captain of the ship, then applied to His Worship to frame against the accused a charge of being found in possession of three pieces of cloth suspected to have been stolen.

His Worship framed the charge to which the accused pleaded not guilty. The Magistrate convicted him and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 30.

A JUVENILE THEIF.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. G. R. Khairaj, third Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Chimanlal charged a Hindu lad named Bhima Poona with the theft as a servant of a gold necklace valued at Rs. 200. It appeared from the evidence that on the 17th instant the complainant Prabhashunker Motiram's wife left the necklace on the matting in her room in the presence of the accused and went into another room. On returning to the first room she found the necklace and the servant had disappeared. On her husband's return in the evening she informed him of what had happened, and on being questioned by the latter, the accused, who had in the meantime returned, admitted having removed the necklace and added he had given it to a neighbour, at whose instigation he had removed it. His Worship sentenced the accused to receive eight stripes.

HOUSE-BREAKING AND THEFT.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. B. N. Athavle, acting fourth presidency magistrate, Superintendent Saunderson charged Jahangir Alladinkhan and Mohidin Abdulla, both Pathans, with house-breaking and theft.

The evidence showed that on the 17th instant the accused broke open a godown of one Shivlal Moolji at Bhendy Bazaar and stole 38 tumblers and lamps of the collective value of Rs. 15.

Both the accused pleaded guilty. His Worship sentenced the first accused, who had two previous convictions, to six months' and the second, who had seven convictions, to a year's rigorous imprisonment.

IMPORTING A GOAT.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT PROSECUTION.

Before Mr. B. W. Athavle, acting fourth presidency magistrate, yesterday, two Mahomedans named Dost Mahomed and Abdulla Mustafa were charged at the instance of the Health Department of the Bombay Municipality with importing a goat from Bandra without a permit to slaughter the same for human consumption on the evening of the 17th instant.

The accused, who pleaded guilty, were arrested at Grant Road station. They pleaded guilty and were sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 2 each.

TRAGEDY AT ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL.

BUTLER STABS RESIDENT SURGEON.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

There was a great sensation at St. George's Hospital, yesterday morning, owing to an assault, which is likely to prove fatal, having been committed on Captain A. J. V. Betts, I.M.S., Resident Surgeon of the hospital by his butler named Sheikh Dawood Sheik Mohidin, aged about 64 years, apparently a native of Deccan Hyderabad. The assault was followed by an attempt on the part of the butler to kill himself by cutting his throat and stabbing himself with a knife in the stomach, almost disembowelling himself. The motive for the crime still remains to be known; the deed was done very suddenly and it is difficult to assign any reason for what has happened.

The story of the attack is very simple. Captain Betts was taking his *chota hazari* on the verandah of his bungalow, on the 1st floor, alone, Mrs. Betts having previously taken it. It seems that while he was taking his *chota hazari* the butler who had on previous occasions shown signs of a deranged mind set upon him suddenly and gave him three blows with a large carving knife on the chest, side and the back. He then hurriedly withdrew to the cook-room and stabbed himself in the throat and stomach. An alarm was given and when the employees of the hospital rushed up to the bungalow to see what the matter was, Captain Betts who had been on the first floor at the time the assault was committed had actually descended the stairs and gone into the compound and fallen through sheer exhaustion on the ground some distance from his bungalow. He was picked up by the men and taken to the hospital for treatment. Col. Collie, who had been telephoned to the place, attended and looked after his injuries. The assailant was also placed under treatment at the hospital.

Inspector Smith of the Bazar Gate Police ran up to the place on receiving the information and investigated the matter. He was followed by Mr. Griffiths, Deputy-Commissioner of Police, C.I.D., and Superintendent Walker of the Fort Division. It seems that the peculiarity of manner which the butler had displayed during the past few months had led Capt. Betts to remark to his wife that he would discharge him in a day or two. It is a matter of speculation whether in consequence of his overhearing the remark or whether through a fit of madness he stabbed his master only a day before his intended dismissal.

Both Capt. Betts and the butler are lying in a precarious condition.

Late enquiries made at the E. G. Hospital last night showed that a slight change for the better had taken place in Captain Bett's condition since the evening.

Shaikh Dawood's condition also showed some improvement.

ROYAL VISIT TO LANCASHIRE.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR DEMONSTRATION ON THE MERSEY.

The King and Queen propose to visit Lancashire on Monday, July 7, to Monday, July 14. Two days will be given to State visits to Liverpool and Manchester. On Sunday, July 13, their Majesties will be present at a church parade of the Territorials at Liverpool. On the remaining five days, they will go by motor car through the greater part of Lancashire as guests of Lord Derby. Among the towns to be visited will be Warrington, St. Helens, Accrington, Blackburn, Oldham, Rochdale and Wigan. It is intended to have as many big ships as possible in the Mersey on the day of the visit to Liverpool and it is hoped to make it the biggest gathering of the Mercantile Marine ever assembled in one spot. Their Majesties will embark on the steamer Galatea and liner Mauretania and inspect the ship. also go on board the great Cunard liner *Mauretania* and inspect the ship. Afterwards the King will open the new Gladstone dock. Throughout the visit their Majesties will stay with Lord Derby at Knowsley. The Admiralty arranged that the cruisers at Lancaster and Liverpool arrive in the Mersey on July 10 for the opening of the Gladstone dock and will stay two days.

CARRIAGE ACCIDENT AT CHOWPATTI.

On Sunday evening, at 8 p.m., one Tyeballi Alibhoy, a Borahi, was being driven in his victoria by one Surju Lakhi towards Chowpatti from Sandhurst bridge, when the horse attached to his carriage took fright at a passing motor-car and bolted down and collided with a bench fixed to the foot-path. The bench was uprooted and a Parsi named Merwanji Dadabhoy Doctor, who was seated on it, was knocked down. The occupants of the carriage jumped out and all of them received slight injuries.

The horse then swerved on to the foot-path and proceeding further collided with hack-victoria No. 1503 and smashed one of its side-lamps. He was eventually caught hold of by a Parsi named Pirojsha Contractor, who happened to be there in his motor car. But for his plucky action, it is stated, this horse, which is a very powerful animal, would have injured several other people.

THE PEACE CENTENARY.

BRITISH DELEGATES DEPART FOR NEW YORK.

Twelve members of the British-American Peace Centenary Committee left England for America on April 26 in order to confer in New York with the American and Canadian Committees on the arrangements for celebrating the century of peace between the British and American peoples, says the "Manchester Guardian." "We are leaving in good spirits," said Lord Weardale, head of the delegation, before starting from Euston, "and with high hope of being able to consolidate the bond of peace which has for so long united the English-speaking peoples." The business of the conference in New York will be to consider the several suggestions put forward for celebrating the centenary (which is completed next year). The suggestions include one for the erecting of a monument to George Washington in Westminster Abbey or Westminster Hall, and another for the stopping of every wheel of traffic for a few minutes on the day on which the hundred years are completed.

The delegation consists of Lord Weardale, Earl Stanhope, Sir Arthur Lawley, Sir George Reid, Sir Herbert Maxwell, Mr. Primrose, M.P., Mr. C. T. Mills, M.P., Mr. J. Allen Baker, M.P., Mr. A. Shirley Benn, M.P., Moreton Frewer, Mr. Henry Vivian, and Mr. G. H. Perris (secretary). The party left Liverpool on Saturday on the Cunard liner Caronia. Accompanying them were two Belgian delegates, MM. De Bruyne and A. van Werveke. They will be the guests of the American Committee, and a conference will be held at New York from May 5 to May 9. A reception will be given to the delegates by the New York Municipality on the first day, and will be followed by a luncheon given by the Pilgrims' Society.

The conference will be opened by Mr. Roosevelt, chairman of the American Committee, and at its conclusion a banquet will be held. The delegates will then visit Boston and Harvard, subsequently proceeding to Washington, where they will be received by President Wilson, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and others, and an official banquet will be held on May 13. Next day there will be a reception at Philadelphia, after which the delegates will visit Detroit and Niagara Falls, returning to New York on May 20, when the official programme ends.

COMPULSORY VACCINATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—With reference to the letter of the Secretary of the National Anti-vaccination League (Garrick House, 27, Southampton Street, Strand, London, W. C.) published in yours of even date, may I direct the attention of the advocate of *compulsory* vaccination to the following extracts from the speeches delivered in the House of Commons on 25th April 1906 and 12th February 1907 by Sir Wm. J. Collins, M.B., (Lond.), M.P., (Lib.), M.S., (Lond.), Gold Medallist in Obstetric Medicine. Said Sir William:—

"As a Medical man I confess that I would rather that our prescriptions and surgical operations should be effected by moral suasion than by association with policemen, judicial penalties and threats of the law—(Cheers). We are accustomed to meet with cases in which patients may not be prepared to take the advice tendered by the physician or surgeon. Take the case of strangulated hernia where the doctor is standing, as it were, between the life or death of the patient—"

Mr. Crave:—There is no infection there.

Sir W. Collins.—"I knew I should be met with that interruption and I am prepared to deal with it. But there is also the case of tracheotomy in diphtheria to relieve the patient from deatta by suffocation. There we are also remitted to moral suasion and I believe in such cases our advice is more likely to be taken than if it were backed up and supported with the iron hand in the velvet glove or any attempt at coertion by police or imprisonment. The Hon. Member said very properly just now that 'we are not dealing in the case of hernia with an enfectious disease. But if there is any anything which ex-hypothesis ought not to require compulsion which claims ex-hypothesis "that he who accepts it voluntarily is indifferent to the acceptance or refusal of it by his neighbour" (Hear, hear).

Again speaking in the House of Commons Sir William delivered himself as under:—

"He was in favour of the entire abolition of compulsion in this matter believing that it would redound to the credit of the profession to be free from Association with the policeman and the bailiff and holding that to have one treatment singled out for compulsion by the state tended to weaken the confidence of the public and to paralyse the progress of Medical Service."

Yours, etc.,

JAL SORAB NURZAN.

Bombay, May 17.

THE INCOMING MAILS.

The P. & O. Company's steamer Salsette with the outward Mails of the 9th instant left Aden at 6 p. m. on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 5 a.m. on Friday next.

THE B. S. N. CO.,

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

SIR,—I shall thank you to allow some space in your much valued paper, for the following which has some reference to the interview of your representative with Mr. Ogston of Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co., Agents to the Bombay Steam Navigation Co., the substance of which was published in Saturday's issue of your paper. It was quite natural to Mr. Ogston or to anyone in his place to be disinclined to discuss the matter but I never thought it was natural to him to make a statement which is quite opposed to fact. I should like to know whether Mr. Ogston is prepared to substantiate his statement. Mr. Ogston says that the fares have been reduced during the last nine years. Sir, about ten years ago the third class fare from Bombay to Mangalore was Rs. 3; a few years later it was Rs. 4 and now the passengers have to pay Rs. 5 for a third class ticket. I am really at a loss to understand how the fares have been reduced. I wonder how the statement can be reconciled to the actual fact. Besides, the fares are enhanced most arbitrarily, and without any notice to the public, and there is no proper tariff of rates. A ticket to Panjim costs a rupee and one to Mormugao, the next port about 6 miles from Panjim, is something like Rs. 2-8. Again, before the enhancement of the rates of the Mangalore line, ten years ago the fare to Mangalore was, as I said above, Rs. 3, whereas the fares to two or three intermediate ports were Rs. 3-4, Rs. 3-6, and Rs. 3-8. I do not know the present fares to these ports. Another irregularity is that the price of the ticket is not stated on the ticket. I do not know of any steamship Company issuing tickets without stating their prices thereon. Can they legally do so is a question?

With the enhancement of the rates, the passengers have also more hardships to undergo, and more discomforts to bear, let alone the insults sometimes mercilessly heaped upon them by the officers. At the last Shivaratri festival about a thousand passengers were booked from Tadri to different ports. The luggage of all these passengers was sent all together first aboard the steamer and the passengers followed in small boats. The Captain took a few hundreds and refused to take the others for want of space; all these had their things aboard. Many of those that were thus shunted out had their children, that had already been carried up, aboard. While some of those that had already gone on board found their wives or children shunted out and taken back to shore in a helpless condition. These passengers were all pilgrims to the place from different parts of the country and thus strangers to it. There was general confusion and the confusion was worse confounded when in the midst of all this the steamer suddenly steamed off.

On another occasion at the same port through carelessness on the part of those responsible a small boat carrying passengers and their things to the steamer was upset, though fortunately with no loss of life, as the sea was and always is very calm at that port.

As for the timings of the steamers, let me only mention, that the ship that was to have left on Monday last at noon, sailed on the early morning of Thursday. If the steamer cannot leave at the stated time and is unavoidably delayed for a long time why not insert a notice in any of the local papers and spare a lot of inconvenience and hardships to the passengers?

Such, Sir, is the state of affairs in the management of the Company, and as a set off to all the inconveniences to the passengers, the authorities put forth the so-called reduction of the fares, though there is no truth in the statement. I think it is high time for them to look into the matter more closely and find out remedies for the existing evils. The mere making of unwarranted statements will not do. It will never pay in the long run. Yours etc.,

FACT.

Sleater Road,
Grant Road,
Bombay.
19-5-13.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

SIR,—Having a few days' leave on hand I decided to run down to Mormagao by the Bombay Steam Navigation Co.'s steamer, advertised to sail at 1 p.m. on Friday. After a considerable rush I arrived at the Docks at 12-30 yesterday and when enquiring for a ticket was told there would be no steamer sailing that day and the sailing time of the next steamer was uncertain.

Could not the Managing Agents make some arrangements to give notice to the public when a steamer advertised to sail is cancelled and save the public unnecessary expense and disappointment? This would be more to the point than pleading for credit on account of cheapness of fares. Yours etc.,

REX.

FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

At the G. T. Hospital, yesterday, the Coroner Mr. G. F. Chalk held an inquest touching the death of Jiva Narayan, a Purdeshi. The deceased, it appeared from the evidence, was knocked down by a light engine of the G. I. P. Railway, that was proceeding from Byculla towards Mazagon. He was seriously injured and removed to hospital, where he died. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

Don't worry if you can get Methyloids: they cure, without pain or loss of time from work. Visible results in 3 hours; permanent cure in a short time. Use Methyloids.

THE MONSOON.

EARLY BREAK OF THE RAINS POSSIBLE.

INDICATIONS OF APPROACH.

Simla has been experiencing quite monsoonish weather and the low range of temperatures in Northern India is being maintained. Continuous rainfall in the Himalayas now is likely to prolong the date of the arrival of the monsoon in Northern India, but a rough sea at Colombo with heavy showers of rain at Tinnevelly and Trichinopoly seems to indicate that the approach of the monsoon on this side of India at least is not far, for it takes about a week to travel up the coast to Bombay.

Heavy clouds have already begun to pass over Bombay and there is usually a fair strong wind in the evenings. It is, therefore, quite natural that we may have the commencement of rains in earnest before the end of May, though the officials date for the bursting of the monsoon on the Bombay coast is June 5th. But meteorological prophets are by no means sure of their predictions, for meteorological science still does not know more than half of the conditions in which the rainfall of India depends and they can definitely forecast the excess or defect of rainfall only when indications are strongly favourable or unfavourable. Again the official date has, more or less, been the average date of the commencement of the monsoon rains in Bombay during the past few years.

There was a temporary advance in the early part of this month, of monsoon winds into the extreme south of the Bay of Bengal, which caused unsettled conditions near the Andaman Islands and along the Burma coast, and it was suspect that that fact gave rise to the report hat he monsoon had burst there. The latest reports are of heavy showers in the South of the Peninsula, and it seems apparent that the monsoon has advanced up the coast.

MONSOON WINDS.

According to Dr. Harrison, the Calcutta Meterologist, the first indications of the monsoon winds are observed in the Seychelles, and they then move up to Colombo, where they split up into two currents, one advancing up the Arabian Sea, and the other along the coast of India, to the Bay of Bengal, and thence into Bengal proper. The Arabian Sea current is usually a little ahead of the Bengal current.

These winds may be described as surges of water-laden hot air from the Equator which advance to the south of the Bay. When they reached there the condtions are often such they are repulsed and they retreat. These moist winds which extend to a great height, not being able to prevail, advance again later, and being driven back, advance again and again going further each time until the conditions are quite favourable when there comes are quite favourable when there come the storm which carries the monsoon into the interrior.

It is in this transition period, when the north-east monsoon is giving way to the south-weat monsoon, that dangerous storms occur at sea. When the north-east monsoon is ceasing, and the south-west is beginning to advance, an area of variable winds and generally disturbed conditions is set up in the sea and then the mariner has to "prepare for squalls." In these circumstances, the experiences of ships arriving in Bombay from the Arabian Sea at the end of this week will decide to a great extent if we are really going to have early rains.

MR. CARNEGIE ON PEACE.

Addressing the National Peace Congress at St. Louis on May, Mr. Carnegie expressed the conviction that President Wilson's administration would prove a big factor in the world's peace propaganda. "I believe in the 'league of peace' idea," said Mr. Carnegie, "the formation of an international police, never for aggression, always for the protection, if needed, of the peace of the civilised world. This requires only the agreement of a few of the leading nations. Recently six of these, Great Britain, France, Germany, Russia, Japan and America combined their forces in China under the command of a German general for a specific purpose, which was successfully accomplished.

"Recently world-peace was upon the eve of victory. A treaty of peace was signed by Great Britain, France, and the American Governments, which would have prevented war between civilised Powers, because Germany would have joined us, as her Ambassador intimated. Why this treaty failed to receive the support of the Senate need not be here dwelt upon. Looking backward, the error is now clearly seen, and we venture to predict that the present Administration will deal successfully with this vital question.

"This sole remaining task accomplished, it will rank as the highest of all the services ever performed by man to man, because its influence will be world-wide, and the President will take rank above all men as the highest world-benefactor who has ever lived, because he will have laid the axe to the root of the tree, and banished man-killing from the civilised world."

HOOLIGANISM IN HYDE PARK.

SUFFRAGETTES MOBBED.

Huge crowds flocked to Hyde Park the afternoon of April 17, in anticipation of more lively scenes with the suffragists, and unfortunately their expectations were not disappointed, for the suffragists who attempted to speak had to seek police protection and were eventually chased from the park.

A meeting of the Men's Federation for Women's Suffrage had been announced, and the cart upon which the three speakers stood was soon surrounded. The chairman was allowed to speak in comparative peace, but directly the second speaker attempted to address the crowd on the reasons why women should have the vote he was hooted and cried down. For a short time he continued his efforts, but the crowd's pacific methods soon changed, and the cart was suddenly dragged some distance across the greensward, the speakers clinging desperately to the rails at the side, the crowd meantime singing "We all go the same way home." On the advice of the police the male suffragists descended and made their way across the park to the exist, followed by a dense mass of people, hooting and jeering. A squad of mounted police rode up and forced their way through, and a cordon was drawn across one of the paths to prevent the majority of the crowd from following.

In the meantime women suffragists had seized the opportunity to take possession of the cart, but their success was short-lived, for the crowd they had apparently hoped to address had now increased to such an extent that for safety they had to be driven away on their portable platform, to which a horse had been hastily attached.

A DANGEROUS MOMENT.

The meeting had lasted less than twenty minutes, but the people who had come to "see some fun" were not going away so quietly, and gave chase. The mounted police dashed in among them and cleared the way to a certain extent, but there were still many hundreds following when a short stop was made at the police station. The women on the cart were not taken in, however, and as they moved away and approached the Serpentine there were shouts of "Duck them" and "Throw them in." This the police managed to prevent, but in spite of the fact that the suffragists were driven rapidly away towards the exit near the Albert Memorial many of the more youthful pursuers still kept pace, and though four mounted police blocked their passage at the gate a few doggedly kept up the chase.

A DISGRACEFUL SCENE.

At the corner of Prince's gate the cart stopped, and the women, who had one or two men with them, got out. A taxi-cab was hailed, but before it could be driven off the few remaining stragglers had caught up with it, and their attitude by this time was somewhat threatening. The hood of the cab was up, but this was pulled down roughly, and the men and women inside were struck at with sticks and freely pelted with earth and road refuse before the driver got clear. The mounted police dashed down the road on seeing the crowd again thicken, and by mounting the footpath quickly dispersed those who were left.

Meanwhile other scenes were being witnessed in the park. Several suffragists attempted to address meetings, but they were at once escorted off by the police, and in one or two instances their platforms were smashed and pieces were carried off in triumph as mementoes. The crowd was so dense near the Marble Arch that traffic was interfered with to some extent, and a large force of police, both mounted and on foot, had to be employed to control the mass of people.

NAVAL AIRSHIPS.

THE ADMIRALTY'S ARRANGEMENTS.

In view of Germany's marked development of aerial craft for offensive purposes the British Admiralty have taken the following steps towards combating the threatened meance of the air:—1. Orders have been placed in this country for a number of airships which it is believed will not be inferior to those existing abroad. 2. One airship of the Astra-Torris type, which was recently purchased, has been delivered and another of the Parseval type has been completed and is undergoing her trials. 3.—A shed of sufficient capacity to take two airships of the largest size is being built in the Medway valley and near Chatham Dockyard, so as to utilise that establishment's mechanical equipment, and when this is completed three "docks" will be available. 4. A number of naval officers and men, the nucleus of the recently established airship department, are already under training, that as soon as the airships are completed the necessary crews will be ready to take them over. 5. Progress is being made in strengthening the hydro-aeroplane flights of the naval service. 6. Stations for hydro-acroplanes along the east coast are being established as rapidly as the land necessary can be secured. Orders for five airships have been placed with Vickers, Ltd., and these will be built at Barrow. Other orders have been entrusted to Armstrong, Whitworth and Co., for construction at Newcastle-on-Tyne.

HISTORIC BETROTHAL CUP.

1,650 Gs. FOR RELIC OF MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS.

When John Malcolm of Poltalloch made the Grand Tour, and later when he travelled with added erudition, he was able to pick up mediæval art objects for frugal sums. Similarly, his collection of drawings by the old masters, which he ceded to the British Museum in 1895 for the trumpery amount of £25,000—when its present valuation is considered—was the result of easy bargaining. At Christie's yesterday 31 specimens of enamels, ivories, and the like were potent enough to draw the European experts and to bring a total of £12,015.

That Limoges enamel tazza and cover painted by Jean Court, according to attested tradition, for the betrothal of Mary of Scotland to Francis II., with the Feast of the Gods and the emblazoned arms of Scotland, fell to Mr. Jacques Seligmann against Mr. L. Harris at 1,650gs., and the latter won at 1,750gs. a Byzantine box and cover carved with foliage and arabesques with a Cufic inscription to this effect:

I display the fairest of sights—
Beauty has cast upon me a brow bright with gems.
Behold in me a vessel for musk, for camphor, for ambergris.

And as a Continental dealer examined it he blew his nose. For a fourteenth-century French ivory diptych carved with nine scenes from the life of Christ, Mr. Arnold Seligmann paid 1,150gs., Mr. Jacques Seligmann giving 300gs. for another French fourteenth-century diptych of the Crucifixion, and 620gs., for a leaf from an ivory diptych of the same period carved with scenes from the life of the Virgin. The centre of an ivory triptych, French fourteenth century, made 520gs. (Durlacher), and a German ivory fifteenth-century pax in copper-gilt framework, with the Adoration of the Magi, carved under the influence of Bernard Van Orley, 800gs. (Lippmann). Mr. David Currie secured for 820gs. a French sixteenth-century steel casket, 10in. by 7¼in., made for the Grand Dukes of Tuscany, and having in relief the six palle of the Medici. A Venetian glass cylindrical vessel, sixteenth century, 14½in. high, with two coloured oval panels of the Annunciation and the Virgin, realised 280gs. (Harding); a Flemish box-wood triptych, sixteenth century, 360gs. (Temple); and a Pierre Raymond Limoges enamel ewer, 560gs. (Jacques Seligmann). Among the Malcolm ivory combs was a "small tooth" German of the early sixteenth century carved with the Massacre of the Innocents, 260gs. (J. S. Goldschmidt).

3,500GS. FOR LIMOGES SALT-CELLARS.

The highest bidding of the day was, however, reserved for a pair of Limoges enamel salt-cellars, painted by Jean Limousin, with enamels of Juno, Mercury, Diana, Venus, Apollo, and six of the Muses. In the end Mr. J. Rochelle Thomas defeated the foreign invaders with the spirited bid of 3,500gs. The result recalls the dispersal of the famous Fountaine collection in 1884. Then these salt-cellars were sold for 430gs. A Leonard Limousin dish painted with the Supper of the Gods attained 7,350gs, and yesterday's event gives an idea of the worth of this to-day. Mr. Thomas also won at 1,900gs a fine stoneware and silver-gilt jug, London hall-mark, 1572, which in the Magniac sale,1892, brought 540gs. Although the Fountaine collection made only £91,000 in 1884, and the Magniac £103,000 in 1892, compared with the Tyler sale last year, £231,937, each was incomparably superior.

THE JOHN LAIRD COLLECTION.

In another room at Christie's start was made of the sale of the John Laird collection of pictures and drawings. Birket Foster's water-colour of "Ben Nevis" advanced from 460gs in 1906 to 560gs (Amour),and A. C. Gow's picture, "Captain Bobadil," from 110gs. in 1908 to 190gs. (Trevor). "The Banks of the Ivy O," by B. W. Leader, rose from 265gs., 1910, to 290gs. (Baird Carter), and Briton Riviere's "Empty Chair' from 160gs., 1895, to 240gs. (Trevor). Mrs. Malcolm gave 300gs. for Erskine Nicol's "Interviewing their Member" (350gs. 1911), and two pictures by B. J. Blommers, "Launching the Toy Fleet" and "Dinner Time," made ,260gs. between them (Trevor).

At a silver sale in Bath on Wednesday, Mr. Lionel Crichton paid a record price for a pair of Cromwellion silver bowls, R. N, 1656, as much as £59 per ounce, or £1,563 10s gross.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

SIMLA, May 19,

Captain Robinson, Royal Field Artillery, from the Home Establishment, is posted to the 79th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, at Jhansi.

Captain J. T. B. Mayne, No. 79 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, is posted to No. 85 Company Royal Garrison Artillery at Bombay.

Brigadier-General Fanshaw, Commanding Jubbulpore Brigade, is granted leave for 4 months and 19 days.

Capt. Bean, 101st. Grenadier, succeeds Capt. Macpherson, 124th Infantry as Adjutant of the 2nd Battalion, Madras and the Southern Mahratta Railway Rifles on the 18th October next.

Lieutenant-General Sir R. Scallon is transferred from the Burma to the Lucknow Division.

STORY OF SCUTARI'S SURRENDER.

DESCRIBED BY ENGLISH JOURNALIST.

The "Daily Express" contains an extremely interesting description of the surrender of Scutari and of the scenes in the captured city, from the pen of Mr. Alphonse Courlander, its special correspondent, who succeeded in getting through the first complete story of the final stage of the Montenegrin triumph.

Describing the surrender of Tarabosh, the fortress on the hill, Mr. Courlander says:—

"A Turkish officer marched out with six Nizams. He wore a mourning band round his headgear. The Montenegrins drew nearer, and then came the solemn moment as the officer surrendered the guns one by one. When he had delivered the last gun he bent down and kissed it, remaining with arms outspread in embrace. Each Nizam kissed the gun, too. Thus the farewell was taken with hard-set lips and sorrowful eyes. Everyone had served these guns during the tempestuous months of the siege.

"The Montenegrins looked on silently, not daring to cheer at this emotional moment. An old bearded Turkish corporal tarpaulined the guns, Montenegrin flags were hoisted over the fortress, and the war was over."

CHILDREN THROW FLOWERS.

The entry of the Montenegrin troops into Scutari, we are told, was marked by no untoward incident. "The troops found massed at the end of the bridge a picturesque crowd in white trousers and fezzes. They saluted the flags, their faces drawn with hunger and their eeys lustreless from long waiting for relief. Undoubtedly they would have welcomed Satan himself if he had brought food. Some of them cheered.

"The afternoon was gay with music. A band was waiting, Roman Catholic priests were present, and the mayor stood at the end of the bridge to welcome the victors. Four British Red Cross men were the first English besides myself and an English photographer to enter. The generals on horseback led their troops through the narrow street of the shuttered bazaar, where the famished epople regarded them apathetically, worn out with hunger. But the children threw to them flowers, which were trodden underfoot as the troops went along.

"The Montenegrins finally arrived at the wide barrack square, where the Scutarene notables were waiting. Here in the sunshine General Martinovitch spoke to the citizens, telling them that food was at hand, and promising them liberty under Montenegrin rule and greater freedom than Turkish dominance ever gave them. The relief of hunger began immediately; 20,000 rations of bread were distributed, and sacks of flour were given to the bakers.

"The siege had been horrible in its effects. The faces of the children haunt me. They were starved and withered. They were the faces of old men sitting in the dust watching the conquerors with uncomprehending eyes.

FIRST BREAD FOR MONTHS.

"Women in baggy Turkish trousers, with veiled faces, followed the soldiers as well as their weakly limbs allowed them towards the quay, where great round loaves were given to them, the first bread they had eaten for months.

"Now relief has come, boatloads of supplies are arriving all day long; the Montenegrin soldiers are in the cafes drinking to victory, while an orchestrion is playing "The Merry Widow" music. All is peaceful, patrols are policing the streets, the Turkish soldiers have evacuated the town, and General Martinovitch has nominated Mizi Tary as Governor.

"The destruction done to the Roman Catholic Church is terrible. Bombs riddled the roof, smashing everything. The interior is full of rubble. The candelabra and crucifix remain miraculously intact. Part of the campanile was smashed, leaving a twisted tangle of ironwork. Bread depots have been established outside the church, and hordes of starving shawl-wrapped women are clamouring for bread, which is freely given.

"A band is playing as I write in the gardens near the bandstand that was smashed by a shell. The roads have been ploughed here and there by great shells. One pierced the hospital roof, but luckily killed nobody."

MR. HORNELL'S APPOINTMENT.

Sir John Jardine, asked the Under-Secretary of State for India in mail week if he would state by order of what authority Mr. W. W. Hornell was appointed to be director of Public Instruction in Bengal from a post in the board of Education in this country and whether the Government of Bengal had reported that there was no official in the Indian Educational Department, or in the Indian Civil Service qualified for the appointment of director.

Mr. Montagu: Mr. Hornell was reappointed to the Indian Educational Service to be Director of Public Instruction in Bengal by the Secretary of State for India acting on the recommendation of the Government of India and the Government of Bengal. So far as it concerns the Indian Educational Service the answer to the second part of the question is in the affirmative. As regards the Indian Civil Service no such report was given nor is it required under the terms of the Government of India's resolution which make it necessary in the case of the Indian Educational Service. I will place a copy of the resolution in the library.

GONDAL HIGH SCHOOL.

ANNUAL PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

The annual prize-distribution of the Sagramji High School, Gondal, took place in the Grasia College on the 15th May, 1913, at 5-30 p.m. under the presidentship of His Highness the Thakore Saheb of Gondal (writes a correspondent).

The Rani Saheba Nand Kunverba, Kunvari Shri Bakunverba and Kunveri Shri Leilaba were also present.

After His Highness had taken the chair, the Head Master opened the proceedings with a report in the course of which he said:—

It is nearly forty-six years since this school was first opened as an Anglo-Vernacular School with forty-nine boys on the rolls. It is thirteen years since its management was handed over to the State with 259 boys on the rolls. It is 12 years since it was raised to a High School and a new and grand building with spacious and well ventilated rooms and a large compound was erected at the cost of Rs. 85,000 in place of the old building which was found to be too small for its increasing requirements. It has been well equipped in every way and bears witness to your Highness's state for chaste architecture and to the importance you attach to sanitary conditions.

I now beg to submit a brief report of the working of the School in 1911 and 1912.

The number of boys on the rolls in January 1912, was 307 as compared with 266 in previous year. The percentage of passes at the annual examination of 1912 was 60.4 as against 48.2 at the annual examination of 1911.

The play-ground/attendance per day in 1912 was 253.5 as against 190 during the previous year.

In 1911 seven boys appeared at the Matriculation Examination of whom 3 were successful, and 6 boys appeared at the School Final Examination of whom 3 were successful.

In 1912 7 boys appeared at the the Matriculation Examination of whom 6 successfully passed. Two boys of the Matric Class won prizes at the examination held under the auspices of the Jiva Daya Prasarak Subha.

The Head Master then addressed a few words of advice to the boys.

This was followed by the performance of a carefully selected series of dialogues in English, Sanskrit, Persian and Gujarati which proved to be a very interesting treat to the whole audience.

The Head Master then requested His Highness to distribute the prizes.

After the distribution of prizes, the Dewan Saheb Mr. R. V. Patwar, made an impressive speech. He advised the boys to love and respect their teachers, and said that it was equally necessary that the teachers on their part should also love the boys committed to their care as well as their own children. He advised the teachers to set before themselves the lofty ideals of the ancient Rishis and bring greater zeal, greater devotion, and greater self-sacrifice to bear upon the noble work they had to do. He concluded his remarks by pointing out that this occasion had one distinct advantage in as much as it was associated with the revered name of Seth Bezanji Merwanji whose noble life afforded many an example to admire and to imitate.

The proceedings terminated with the usual distribution of *pan-supari*.

His Highness and family then left in the midst of loud and repeated cheers.

THE SALVATION OF TURKEY.

FOREIGN ADVISERS TO INITIATE REFORMS.

It is now fully recognised in Constantinople, according to the "Daily Telegraph's" correspondent in that city, that the only means of Turkish salvation is reform and that the only means of reform is an extensive and lasting appeal to foreign assistance. At the present moment there are foreign advisers to the Ministry of Marine (Admiral Lympus); to the Gendarmerie (General Baumann); Biumann Pasha, Inspector-General to the Ministry of Finance; Sir Richard Crawford, Adviser to the Customs; M. De Montreal, Inspector-General to the Ministry of Public Works; M. Picardi, Consulting Engineer to the Prefecture of the City; M. Auric, Engineer. Rifadty Bey, Minister of Finance, is elaborating a scheme which will involve the appointment of a French specialist to the Cour des Comptes, and another in the Ministry to the Direction des Fonds. The Ministry of War will have as an adviser a German general who will continue the work begun by Field-Marshal Von der Goltz. The Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce will receive a German adviser The Minister of the Interior will be provided with an English adviser, and the organisation of a training-ship for the instruction of Naval cadets will be entrusted to English officers, while English officers will be given the effective command of a Gendarmerie detachment which will work in the districts of Western Anatolia, inhabited by Armenians. Count Leon Ostroroy has already been invited to resume the functions of legal adviser, which he resigned under the Grand Vizierate of Bakki Pasha. These facts afford an emphatic contradiction to the legend regarding the alleged hostility of the Young Turks towards England and France.

EUROPEAN SAVAGELY ASSAULTED.

HAT SAVES HIM FROM DEATH.

At the Calcutta High Court before Justices Imam and Chapman, Mr. Sultan Ahmed moved on behalf of Sampat Ahir and thirteen other Ahirs, who had been convicted by the Subdivisional Magistrate of Sewan, of rioting and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment each, says the "Englishman."

The petitioners are inhabitants of village Dumchew. Mr. Neville Llewhellin, manager of the Rajpatti Factory, is the lessee of that village. Near the houses of the petitioners are waste lands which had been used by the villagers as common pasture ground since time immemorial. On a dispute arising between the villagers and Mr. Llewhellin about forced labour, the latter on the 6th November last, came to the village with a large number of coolies and began to cultivate the waste land. The villagers reported the matter to the police, who directed them to move the Magistrate. The following day Mr. Llewhellin went to the village with several factory servants and coolies to supervise the work. According to the prosecution story Mr. Llewhellin was talking to some of the Ahirs who were objecting to the ploughing of the waste land, when one man hit him on the head from behind with a lathi which was the signal for a general attack. Mr. Llewhellin was then pulled down and beaten mercilessly with lathis. Some of his servants attempted to interfere but they too were beaten. Apparently this created a diversion during which Mr. Llewhellin was picked up and dragged away by some of the factory servants to his trap, a quarter of a mile away. From there he was driven to the factory. He remained in a semi-conscious condition for three days and was unable to make a statement. He had many injuries and one puncture in the elbow which was sufficiently serious to set up concussion. On those facts the petitioners were convicted of rioting. They then appealed to the Sessions Judge at Saran who dismissed it with the remark that this was a bad riot, the common object of which was that a large number of men should rain lathi blows upon the person of Mr. Llewhellin.

Counsel submitted that the petitioners were led to take this course in their self-defence. The right of pasturage was a right in property under the Tenancy Act. If that was admitted, the action of the petitioners was in defence of their rights in the lands.

Mr. Justice Imam:—Then the question is have you proved your right of private defence?

Mr. Ahmed:—Yes. Mr. Llewhellin had no right to go to the land for the purpose of cultivating it, nor had he any right to go to my house on the previous day for the purpose of burning it.

Mr. Justice Imam:—Why did you not report the matter to the police?

Mr. Ahmed:—We did, but they took no action in the matter.

Mr. Justice Imam:—This is a most inhuman case. The fact that Mr. Llewhellin had his hat on probably saved him from being killed.

The application was rejected.

THE ASSOUAN RESERVOIR.

USING ITS WATER POWER.

It is now proposed to put to industrial use the falls of the Assouan Reservoir, says a Cairo correspondent. For some time past the matter has been under Lord Kitchener's consideration, and it is now about to be taken in hand definitely. A generating station is to be constructed, the power of which is to be utilised for manufacturing chemical manure. A decade past the importation of this material was almost nil; but it has since, year by year, considerably increased. For 1912 the total amount imported was 70,000 tons, valued at £E667,000, about £E10 a ton. It is calculated that if it were manufactured at Assouan the cost would be considerably reduced and the cultivator proportionally benefited.

The hydro-electric installation is to be undertaken by the Government, which will also manufacture the manure, so that any profit therefrom accruing will be retained by the Treasury. For the present it is not intended to work the installation more than six months in the year, though, later on, it may be possible to utilise the power for lighting towns by electricity and supplying motor-force to individuals, in which event the machinery would have to be kept going all the year round. Even with its restricted operation it will enable the Koru Orubo estates to be irrigated all the year round, and the profit derived will cover a large part of the cost of installation.

The project has, in principle, received the benediction of our sovereign engineering pontiff, Sir William Wilcocks, though he thinks that the power would be better employed if applied to the summer irrigation of lands north of Assouan, which though poor for want of water are rich in phosphates and nitrates, as well as to the lighting of the towns of Assouan and Luxor, rather than in the making of artificial manure.

After over a week's trial with closed doors the court-martial at Thron, in Prussia, has sentenced Captain Koerler and Adjutant Kremin, of the 176th Regiment, the former to six months' imprisonment in a fortress, and the latter to six weeks' suspension, for ill-treatment of their men.

CODY BIPLANE WRECKED.

ARMY OFFICER KILLED AT FARNBOROUGH.

An aeroplane accident, which resulted in the death of a very promising young officer, occurred on the morning of April 18, at Farnborough and was witnessed by quite a number of people, says the "Morning Post." The unfortunate victim was Lieutenant Lancelot C. Rogers-Harrison, aged twenty-three, belonging to the 2nd Battalion Royal Warwickshire Regiment, who has for the past six months been a pupil of Mr. S. F. Cody at Aldershot. He had gained considerable proficiency in handling the biplane which last year won the War Department competition on Salisbury Plain and was about to pass into the Royal Flying Corps. He had been flying the machine quite recently with success.

The machine, since taken over by the War Department, had been housed in a hangar on Farnborough Common, and Lieutenant Rogers-Harrison made an ascent at six o'clock, with an unpleasant wind blowing. As, however, he had flown the machine under conditions far less favourable than those prevailing yesterday no uneasiness was felt.

He had succeeded in making several good flights over the area at a height computed to be about a thousand or twelve hundred feet when he attempted to vol-plane to the Common. He was the some distance north of the Common, and his engine of 120 h.p. was going. What happened has not yet been ascertained, but a policeman on duty on the main road at the time states that he heard a loud report, and looking up saw the machine apparently break up and then fall like a stone, turning over and over until it struck the ground in a small meadow near the Convent schools. He ran to the spot and assisted to release the airman from the wreckage. Lieutenant Rogers-Harrison was then dead, his bodily injuries being very severe, but his face and head appeared to have escaped injury. A cordon of police was drawn round the spot and an ambulance which was telephoned for carried the body to the mortuary of the Connaught Hospital.

Major Sykes, the Commandant of the Military Wing, Royal Flying Corps, Mr. Mervyn O'Gorman, the Superintendent of the Royal Aircraft Factory, and other experts were soon on the ground, and later in the day other experts arrived from London and investigated the matter on the spot. They made a minute examination of the wreckage where it lay and questioned those who saw the biplane fall. They, however, decline to make any statement on the subject at present.

Mr. S. F. Cody, who lives at Ash, about a mile away, stated that he was in his garden at the moment when the officer flew over and watched his progress. He saw Lieutenant Rogers-Harrison attempt to descend, with the engine going all right, and then suddenly the machine "burst all up." His theory is that the officer attempted to descend at too great a speed, and that the strain imposed on the elevators when "flattening out" was too severe; something gave way, and the whole machine collapsed, the propeller cutting the wires and stays to bits. He advanced this purely as a theory from what he saw. Of Lieutenant Rogers-Harrison's pluck and skill he spoke in the highest terms. The young officer, he said, was by far his cleverest pupil.

ARMY AVIATION IN INDIA.

Sir J. D. Rees on April 30 asked the Under Secretary of State for India whether the provision of £15,500 and £4,100 for forming a school of aeronautics and for aviation buildings respectively, represents all that is to be done in India in 1913-14 in respect to military aviation; whether officers of native regiments when on leave in England will be under some official disability which prevents them from being appointed to the Royal Flying Corps, whether officers of British regiments serving in India can only join such corps on less favourable pecuniary terms than their brother officers serving in regiments at home; whether an officer who was attached for a short period to the late air battalion has been appointed adviser on aviation to the Indian General Staff; why officers serving in India, which offers superior physical conditions for airship and aeroplane practice to those obtaining in these Islands, are not encouraged to perfect themselves in the art of aviation by being allowed to join the Royal Flying Corps on favourable terms and whether the Secretary of State in Council will advise the Governor-General in Council that the provisions made in the Budget and the conditions under which officers serving in India can learn the art of aviation are wholly inadequate to the importance this branch of warfare has attained.

Mr. Montagu: The Government of India intend to have their own school of military aviation and have provided the sums mentioned by the hon. member to meet preliminary charges in the present year. The scheme will be under an officer trained in the Home Air Battalion here and the future staff of instructors will be similarly trained at the cost of the Indian Revenue. In view of the facilities which will shortly exist in India it is not considered necessary to assist from Indian Revenue, officers of the Indian Army to learn flying in this country, or to accept charges on account of the training here of officers of British regiments stationed in India. The Secretary of State has no reason to suppose that these arrangements will prove inadequate.

ALL INDIA NEWS IN BRIEF.

The Maharaja of Patiala will arrive in Simla for the Beresford Polo Tournament this week.

Mr. Abdul Majid, District and Sessions Judge, Bengal, has been appointed Legal Remembrancer in Assam, for one year.

The health of the Commander-in-Chief has improved and His Excellency will leave Simla for Mahasu within the next few days.

Major-General Pilcher will succeed Sir Robert Scallon in Burma and Major-General Anderson will be posted to the Meerut Divison.

Mr. Dunbar, Secretary and Treasurer to the Bank of Bengal, will be selected as a witness before the Royal Commission on Indian Finance.

A movement is set on foot by the young men of Allahabad for the wholesale removal of prostitutes from the centre of the city.

A rough sea at Colombo with heavy showers of rain at Tinnevelly and Trichinopoly seems to indicate the approach of the monsoon.

The Military Works Department will shortly prepare plans for the Indian Cavalry and Infantary barracks on the new Cantonment at Delhi.

A Kalimpong correspondent writes:—The Jelap Pass is again blocked with snow. Tibet is now free of Chinese, except those born and bred in the country.

Exports of wheat into Calcutta from this Provinces during the eleven months from April, 1912 to February, 1913 amounted to 1,281,138 maunds against 1,564,752 maunds for the corresponding periods of last year.

The consumption of cocaine at Benares, we read in a vernacular paper, has increased by leaps and bounds. We are told that the daily sale at one clandestine shop only amounts to 400 to 500 rupees.

The prejudice against the use of quinine among the rural population of Bengal seems to be dying out, the demand for the drug during malarial epidemics being steadily on the increase.

Her Excellency Lady Hardinge will give an "At Home" on the evening of the 26th May at which the Rev. C. F. Andrews will deliver his lecture on Rabindra Nath Tagore, the Bengali poet.

A candidate who sat for the last previous LL.B. examination of the Allahabad University had to go out to ease himself but was refused permission, his question-paper was taken away from him and he was not allowed re-entry.

The Maharaja of Dholpur, accompanied by Captain Anderson, has arrived in Simla and has gone into residence on Jakko. The Maharaja of Kapurthala has also arrived in Simla and is staying at the Grand Hotel.

The low range of temperatures in the United Provinces is being maintained, and at Allahabad on Saturday the maximum in the shade was as low as 87.6 degrees. There was a further sharp shower of rain on Sunday morning.

Captain Vickers, of the 48th Pioneers, arrived in Allahabad on Saturday on return from the Mishmi country. He was expected to be followed on Sunday evening by a double company, and the remainder will arrive in a few days.

At a recent meeting of the Simla Municipality, a resolution was passed that the committee were in a position to take up a loan of six lakhs for the rebuilding of the Town Hall and that the Government be asked to advance the money at four per cent for thirty years.

On the 12th May His Honour Sir James Meston, Lieutennat Governor of the United Provinces, granted interviews to Pandit Tulsi Ram Swami, President, and Mr. Madan Mohan Seth, M.A., L.L.B., Secretary to the Arya representative assembly, United Provinces.

Pandit Govind Sahaya Gurtu, editor and general manager of the "Daily and Weekly Akhbariam" died at the age of 54 at 7-30 on Friday evening. He has edited the papers mentioned for 35 years. His loss will be keenly felt. He was a master of English and a Sanskrit and Persian scholar.

There is a persistent rumour, in Cairo, founded on private correspondence recently received from India, says the Cairo correspondent of the "Pioneer," that Lord Kitchener will succeed Lord Hardinge as Viceroy when the latter retires.

Consequent on the appointment of Mr. Nicholas as Architect Member of the Delhi Committee, Mr. Thomas will officiate as Consulting Architect to the Government of Madras, and the Secretary of State will send out a successor to Mr. Thomas as Assistant Consulting Architect to the Government of India.

An appeal, signed by influential and representative citizens of Madras, including the Hon. Nawab Syed Mahommed, Mr. E. S. Hensman and the Hon. Mr. Rajratnam Mudaliar, has been made for funds to enable Mr. G. Narayaiah to sustain Mr. Justice Bakewell's judgment in the appeal by Mrs. Besant.

People who have friends on the Ellerman steamer City of Paris, which has been reported as having reached Marseilles on fire, will be glad to know that the Agents in India have received advice by cable that all the passengers are well. They have been given the option of proceeding to England overland at the Company's expense.

SPORTING NEWS

BOXING.

SHERWOOD FORESTERS TOURNAMENT.

FIRST NIGHT'S RESULTS.

Last night in a specially erected enclosure on the Cooperage, the Sherwood Foresters opened their first Regimental Boxing Tournament since this well-known corps has been stationed in Bombay. The enclosure was a business-like one made of corrugated iron, flanked with stands inside, while, round a firmly erected twentythree foot ring, raised about eighteen inches from the ground, were arranged comfortable chairs on all four sides. The bad lighting of the ring was the only faulty part of the arrangements. The officials for the night were Major Preston and Lieut. Sherbrooke, Referees, Capt. Collin and Lieuts. Sandford, Dilworth and Chambers, Judges, and Capt. Collin and Lieut. Mills, timekeepers.

The fights were chiefly in the first rounds of competitions with a fair number of entries. Out of fourteen fights four were in the novice class, while the 10st. 7lbs. Open to All India and the Open Bantam events were distinctly expositions of good and clever boxing. The Volunteer Championship stood out as a local event of interest, and the remainder of the fights were regimental and showed that the corps possesses much talent in the "noble art." Altogether there are ninety-one entries in the tournament, which is fought under the Army and Navy rules. It is to be hoped that the public will respond more heartily to-night to the interesting sport provided them by the Sherwood Foresters.

The six rounds contest was one-sided and somewhat disappointing. Only three fights resulted in knock-outs. The best fight of the evening was in the 10st. competition when Pte. Singleton, after being almost knocked out three times, stood up pluckily to Corpl. Graham. Another good fight was that between Pte. Kennedy and Pte. Sutton.

THE FIGHTS.

NOVICES, 10ST. 4LBS. (1ST ROUND). Out of the eleven entries in this competition two fights were decided in the first round. In the first between Pte. Rooksby and Pte. Bramley, the former started well, but, after fighting a hard fight, gave in in the third round to his somewhat more experienced opponent. He gave and took his punishment well, however. The second fight in this round between Corpl. Sanders and Pte. Siddy was somewhat spoiled by Siddy closing with his opponent. As the three rounds proceeded, Corpl. Sanders punished Siddy with body-blows and had him in a distinctly unhappy condition before the call of time. Corpl. Sanders won on points

REGIMENTAL BANTAM WEIGHT:

8ST 4LBS. (1ST ROUND.)

Out of the six entries for the class Pte. Morton and Pte. Hartshorne met in the first round. This was a well fought-out contest. Hartshorne drew first blood in the first round, but both fighters were very cautious and indulged in out-fighting. The men showed decided marks of the fight at the end of the second bout, in which Morton put in some telling body-blows. When the combatants met for the third time, Morton started leading out, and, although he received much punishment about the head and shoulders, put in such effective body-blows as to stagger his opponent who, near the call of time, went to the ground looking very groggy. Hartshorne, however, rose pluckily at the count of five and finished his fight after further punishment. Morton won on points.

OPEN TO ALL INDIA (8ST. 4LBS.)

Pte. Sly (Middlesex Regt.) and Pte. Makins (Royal North Lancs.), who are well-known boxers in Bombay and throughout Army boxing circles, were drawn in the first round of this competition. They opened by cautious and close fighting and were continually recipient of the warning to break, but, as the fight progressed, some telling short arm blows were exchanged, the training of the combatants preventing the punishment from showing. Makins was the first to show signs of distress, and, during the third round, his natural crouching position seemed to develop into a desire to recline on Sly's shoulder, so severely was he punished on the ribs and body. Sly, who fought coolly and looked fit at the finish, won a good exhibition of close fighting on points. There are eleven entries in this class.

NOVICES 9ST 4LBS. (1ST ROUND). Two fights were decided in the Novices 9st. 4lbs. The first between Pte. Tivey and Pte. Bryant was a good, exciting exhibition of hard hitting without very much science. Both participants gave and took hard returns about the head, but there was little between them at the end of the three rounds. The fight was awarded to Pte. Tivey on points. The second fight was a more experienced exhibition between Pte. Fenton and Pte. White. White did the leading but did not seem to be in such good condition as his opponent. He continued, however, to attack throughout two rounds. At the last time of meeting, Fenton appeared to be waiting for his opponent, but, although White was tiring, he met with no serious opposition. An extra round of two minutes was ordered in which White again, although looking dazed, did all the leading and won on points.

VOLUNTEER CHAMPIONSHIP:

(1ST ROUND.)

There are ten entries for the Volunteer Championship Cup, and last night in the first round, Vol. Fonseca (B. V. R.) met Bugler Eagle (G. I. P. R. V.), who is taller than his opponent, with a lightning attack which the latter did not appear able in anyway to withstand. Fonseca knocked his man clean out 1 min. 20 secs. after the commencement of the first round.

THE CONTEST.

The star fight of the evening was a six rounds contest between Pte. Feast of the Sherwood Foresters and Pte. Burns of the Loyal North Lancashires. Both men are the Bantam Weight Champions of their respective regiments and Feast was the runner up in this class at the 9th Division Tournament. Burns won, and the fight was somewhat marred by clinching on the part of his opponent.

FIRST ROUND: Burns led, but for a time there little close fighting. Feast got some facial punishment, but put in some blows on his opponents kidneys.

SECOND ROUND: Burns again made the attack and led at his opponent's head. The combatants were occasionally told to break away. Feast continued to make his point of attack the body.

THIRD ROUND: In this round Burns got in some punishing blows on Feast's head, and, just before time, the latter slipped after recording two hot punches on Burns's body.

FOURTH ROUND: In this round Feast assumed the offensive at first, but Burns later punished his opponent with a series of whirlwind blows on head and body. Feast was inclined to clinch in order to save himself and was continually told to break.

FIFTH ROUND: Burns attacked furiously at this meeting and drove his opponent, who was severely punished, to the ropes. Feast, however, by clever ducking and ringcraft saved himself from much punishment.

SIXTH ROUND: Burns attacked again and drove his opponent through the ropes. Both fighters were tired, but Feast was getting the worse of the fight and once went down, taking seven of the count in which to rest. The remainder of the fight was uninteresting, Feast clinching with his opponent to save punishment. Pte. Burns obviously won a somewhat disappointing fight on points.

REGIMENTAL 10ST. 7LBS. (1ST ROUND). There are six entries for this competition and Lance Cpl. Taylor met Lance-Cpl. Tucker in the first round. Taylor did the leading, and, in spite of Tucker's ducking tactics, got in some telling blows, especially in the second round. When the men met for the last time, Taylor did all the hitting and knocked his opponent down. Tucker appeared to have had enough and lay where he was until counted out.

REGIMENTAL 10ST. (1ST ROUND). Out of the seven entries, in this competition Corpl. Graham met Pte. Singleton. This was a hard hitting fight from the start and Graham by dint of clever placing and ringcraft made Singleton shaky, knocking him down before the end of the first round. Singleton rose dazed but finished the round. In the second round, Singleton led out pluckily but was again brought to the ground, rising quickly. He received more heavy punishment, but finished the round out. In the last round Singleton, who was dazed stood up to his man gamely, and fought a splendid losing fight, Corpl. Graham winning on points. This was undoubtedly the best fight of the evening and the loser got an ovation for his pluck.

OPEN BANTAM WEIGHTS 8ST. 7LBS.

Out of seven entries, Cpl. McCarthy (Cheshire Regt.) met Vol. Weston (B. V. R.). McCarthy, who has a reputation as a clever boxer in the Army in India, had his opponent at his mercy from the start and knocked him out decisively in 45 secs.

REGIMENTAL BANTAM WEIGHT:

8ST. 4LBS. 1ST ROUNDS.

There are six entries in this class. Spick and Hustwayte Hustwayte met in the first round, and, after a fairly even bout woke up to hard fighting in the second round, the fight still being fairly even. In the last round, Spick did the attacking and forced the pace, until, Hustwayte, who had received a nasty blow on the mouth, gave up the fight to his opponent.

NOVICES. 10st. 4lbs. (1ST ROUND). There are eleven entries in this class and last night Pte. Sutton and Pte. Kennedy opposed one another. Kennedy led, and was cautioned in the first round for hitting low. Towards the end of the first round, Kennedy punished Sutton severely on the head and shoulders, having got him against the ropes. Kennedy did most of the hitting in the second round and knocked Sutton down, the call of time saving him from the danger of being counted out. Although picked up by his seconds, Sutton came up to fight again and was once more severely chastised by Kennedy and sent partly through the ropes. Kennedy who was cool throughout was ordered to stand back. Sutton continued one of the best fights of the evening, but was easily beaten on points by Kennedy, who seemed to spare his opponent towards the end.

NOVICES. *8st. 7lbs.* (1ST ROUND). For this class their no less than thirteen entries. In the first round Pte. Rogers met Pte. Jeffries and the fight was a brisk and interesting one from the start, although there was little heavy hitting. Fighting was perhaps in favour of Jeffries, but, in the last round, the contestants appeared to keep away from each other. Another two minute round was decided on, and in this fighting was brisker. Pte. Jeffries was awarded the fight on points.

REGIMENTAL FEATHER WEIGHTS: There are eight entries for this class. Last night Lce.-Cpl. Dunkerley met Pte. Upton. Upton forced the attack, but, after some hard rallies, Dunkerley looked the fitter at the end of the first round. Dunkerley attacked this time, and forced Upton to save himself by clinching. Dunkerley had the better of this round. In the last round Dunkerley cornered his man and with a rapid series of head and body blows drove him time after time to the railings. Upton fought gamely and a good fight was awarded to Dunkerley on points.

Ptes. Singleton and Sutton were awarded prizes for being best losers.

To-night the big fight will be a ten-round middle-weight contest between Dy-Inspector Melville, Bombay Mounted Police, and Pte. Kinnaird, Loyal North Lancashires.

FOOTBALL.

MEETING AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

There was a meeting of those interested in football at the Bombay Gymkhana yesterday evening with Mr. Ferres Nicholson in the chair. A captain, Hon. Secretary and Committee were selected by ballot, resulting as follows:—

Captain:—J. P. Barrett; Hon. Secretary:—G. W. Dawson; Committee:—D. Moir, K. B. Rogers and J. R. Insoll.

Practice games will be arranged at as early a date as possible on the Marine Lines, and goal posts will be erected for ordinary evening practice either on that ground or the Gymkhana maidan. The League will, however, be played off as usual on the Cooperage.

It is impossible as yet to comment on the probable strength of the team, as only about four of last year's eleven will be available.

Y. M. C. A. (3): A MILITARY ELEVEN (0).

The Y. M. C. A. invited a mined team of the Yorks and Lancashire Regiment to a friendly football match which they played on the Cooperage yesterday evening. The Y. M. C. A. turned out in good form and to all appearances meant to score a victory. Of the military however one naturally couldn't expect much, being a combined team of men on furlough at present.

Within the first five minutes from the commencement of the game the Y. M. C. A. luckily managed to put in a goal. This roused their opponents who rallied their men and kept up a continual pressure on their adversaries' goal which they placed in imminent danger for fully twenty minutes. The spectators thought the tide of victory would now change but the opposing party made it plainly evident that they weren't going to sustain a defeat. Seizing a good opportunity, their forwards dashed down the field with smart combination play and scored another goal for their side thus rendering the task of equalising all the more difficult. The game now assumed a give and take sort of nature and was carried on in a rather free and easy sort of manner. The soldiers made several attempts at scoring and missed many beautiful chances. Toward the close the game again became exciting and the Y. M. C. A. collecting themselves succeeded in heading in another goal before the close of the game. The scores stood:

Y. M. C. A.	3
MILITARY	0

LAWN TENNIS.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA TOURNAMENT

The dates for the finals in connection with the remaining three events in the handicaps have been fixed.

To-day the A Class of the Doubles will be decided, A Class of the Singles on Wednesday and B Class of the Singles on Thursday.

GOLF v. CRICKET.

The rivalry of gulf, no doubt, has to some extente ingured cricketе, but motoring cuts both ways. People do not as a general rule go out in their cars without some object—merely, that is, for a spin—and motors enable those who care for the game to make long expeditions in order to see it. Very few persons would have driven twenty miles or more to a match; trains might not fit in; but twenty miles in a motor is nothing. Stonewallers are, of course, by no means new inventions, but my own idea is that the lack of attractiveness in modern cricket is dew to the unenterprising play so often shown, mainly by and increasing custom of guarding professionals and to the deplorable the wickets with the pads. It is only to be hoped that during the season which has at length come more amateurs will be found in the various teams, and that they will play more in the spirit of the game. As has been said before, no one expects two elevens of big hitters to turn out for every match. Everyone, however, knows what dull cricket is and what bright cricket is, and of late years it really cannot be denied that there has been a great deal too much of the former.

Late Mr. J. Aaron.

A special prayer was offered in the "Tifereth Israel Prayer Hall," Jacob Circle, Bombay on Sunday the 18th instant, at 6 p.m. (S.T.) on the occurrence of death of Mr. Isaac Aaron, Treasurer of the said Synagogue, when a large gathering had assembled.

QUETTA RACES.

THE SECOND DAY.

On the second day of the Quetta Spring meeting on the 15th inst. there was an exceptionally good attendance, and everyone appeared in the best of spirits. Details:—

Beginners' Handicap.—Value Rs. 200 to the winner; Rs. 100 to the second; Rs. 50 to the third. A high weight handicap for ponies which ran in the Beginners' Plate on the first day. Six furlongs.

Captain Wood's LADY KATE (Major Hislop) 1
Captains Johnston and Chambers' PARASOL (Captain Johnston)... 2
Captain Neaves' RUPERT (Owner). 3

Also Ran:—Tinker Bill and Mona.

Betting: Three to two Lady Kate; four to one Parasol; three to one Rupert.

Won by a length; six lengths between second and third. Time—1min. 26 1-3secs.

The C. B. Handicap.—Value Rs. 200 to the winner; Rs. 100 to the second; Rs. 50 to the third. A high weight handicap for ponies. Five furlongs.

Mr. Coventry's NECKLACE (Owner) 1
Mr. Thomas's MINGO (Captain Funerell) 2
Mr. Fraser's COUNTRY GIRL 3

Also Ran:—Beauty II. and Bella Donna.

Bella Donna was left three lengths at the post. Won by three lengths with four lengths between second and third.

Betting: Four to six Necklace; evens Mingo; three to one Country Girl. Time—1min. 9secs.

Horse Flat Race.—Value Rs. 500 to the winner; Rs. 100 to the second; Rs. 50 to the third. A high weight handicap for horses. Seven furlongs.

Mr. Thomas's MAORI KING (Trahan) 1
Mr. Thomas's GRANITE (Captain Furnell) 2
Captain Collet's LITTLE FLORENCE (Captain Neave) 3

Also Ran:—Jaechus and Good Girl.

Betting: Three to two Maori King and Granite; four to one Little Florence.

Won by two lengths, with three and a half lengths between second and third. Time—1min. 33 2-5secs.

The Hunt Chase.—Value Rs. 200 to the winner; Rs. 100 to the second; Rs. 50 to the third. A high weight handicap steeplechase for ponies 14-2 and under which have been regularly hunted with the Quetta Hounds during last season; certificate of M. F. H. to accompany the entry. About two and a quarter miles.

Captain Faris's DAPHNE II (Mr. Coventry) 1
Mr. Russel's BLUEGRAPH (Mr. Duke) 2
Mr. Warner's MUSTARD (Bethell). 3

Also Ran:—Juliet and Right About.

Betting: Five to four Daphne; one to two Bluegraph; two to one Mustard.

Right About refused the first jump, Bluegraph refused the second time round.

Won by fifteen lengths with a neck between second and third. Time—4mins. 31 1-5secs.

The Bedouin Handicap.—Value Rs. 500 to the winner; Rs. 100 to the second; Rs. 50 to the third. A high weight handicap for Arab ponies eligible and entered for the Bedouin Plate or Novice Plate on the first day, R. C. about one and a quarter miles.

Mr. Sherer's USLAN (Captain Tain Furnell) ..... } dead
Mr. Mullen's SURKHAB (Trahan) ..... } heat 1
Mr. Thomas's PRINCE CHARLIE (Williamson) 3

Also Ran:—Peter Pan, Temerity, Imperial, Hilal and Olympia.

Betting: Two to one Uslan and Surkhab; three to one Prince Charlie.

Won by four lengths. Time—2mins. 19 1-5secs.

Robat Handicap.—Value Rs. 500 to the winner; Rs. 100 to the second; Rs. 50 to the third. A high weight handicap for ponies which were eligible and entered for the Robat Plate or the Beginners' Plate on the first day. One mile.

Mr. Thomas's PUSS (Trahan) 1
Mr. Thomas's MISS ZENA (Captain Furnell) 2
Major Sherer's MISS BRONZEWING (Morrison) 3

Also Ran:—Upshod.

Betting: One to four Puss; evens Miss Zena; three to one Miss Bronzewing.

Puss was disqualified, the jockey not being able to draw the weight. Time—1min. 54 2-5secs.

The Officers of the S. and T. Corps were "at home," and the tea tables were prettily decorated with flowers of the same hue as the regimental colours.

BERESFORD POLO TOURNAMENT.

The following are the teams that have so far entered for the Simla Beresford Polo Tournament:—

H. E. the Viceroy's Staff.—Captain's Astor, Benson, Atkinson and Tod.

H. E. the Commander-in-Chief's Staff.—Captains Henderson, Stephens, Gladstone and Creagh.

The Magpies.—Messrs. Nethersole, Hawkins, Butler and Reade.

Simla Gymkhana.—Major Price, Captain Jackson, H. H. the Rana of Dholepore and Captain Muirhead.

The Maharaja of Patiala has entered two teams, the constitution of which is not yet known. If no regimental teams are able to enter, there is yet time for mixed teams coming up.

Play begins on Monday, the 26th May, instead of the 23rd.

CRICKET IN 1913.

THE MINOR COUNTIES.

(BY "WANDERER.")

Without, perhaps, making any great advance there can be little doubt as to the Second Division matches having received rather more attention of late. The grouping system has again been dispensed with, each county having to play four home-and-home matches. Last September, it may be remembered, Staffordshire, who finished second, challenged the leaders, Norfolk, whom they had not met, but the disastrous floods in East Anglia prevented a meeting until too late for the latter, ad the committee subsequently declared the championship honours to be in abeyance. A score of counties, including the 2nd XI's of Surrey and Kent, competed, and this will be the number in 1913, though at one time there appeared likely to be trouble through Cambridgeshire requiring a fourth opponent. Here, again, some of the counties, e.g., Norfolk, have had to curtail the card for financial reasons.

Dealing with a few of these which have anything special to report, and observing the order in which the teams finished last August, I would state that Norfolk has substituted Staffordshire for Suffolk, Herts, Bedfordshire, and Cambridgeshire being the others opposed. There will, however, be a three day's match with an England XI. at Norwhich on September 4, 5, and 6. Mr. M. Falcon, the ex-Cambridge captain, will again captain the team, which is admittedly better in a wet season than on hard wickets. All last season's team are available except Messrs. G. W. Birkbeck, who is a great loss, and M. A. Thursby; but Mr. G. R. R. Colman, the old Etonian, will, it is hoped, play regularly. Elconer, the ex-Northamptonshire pro., has been engaged for three years, and Watson has joined the ground staff at Lord's.

Staffordshire will have much the same team that, like Norfolk, went through last season unbeaten. Norfolk and Surrey (2nd) will be played vice Cheshire, Glamorgan, and Monmouth, and one game with the Free Foresters at Stoke. Two of the home fixtures are allocated to Walsall.

Surrey (2nd XI.). hope for the same excellent season as in 1912, under Mr. A. W. F. Rutty. Kent (2nd XI.), Glamorgan, and Wiltshire will be played, with Staffordshire instead of Suffolk, also home-and-home games with Yorkshire (2nd XI.). The constitution of the side will depend largely on the calls for the first eleven.

Bucks will have Mr. E. H. D. Sewell as both its skipper and energetic hon. secretary. Last season he headed the batting averages and also bowled with much success, the club enjoying their season in the competition. Their opponents will be the same as in 1912, viz., Wiltshire, Berkshire, Herts, and Bedfordshire, and the home games will be played at Bletchley Park, Marlow, High Wycombe, and Aylesbury. There is also a match with the M.C.C. at Lord's in July.

The Hertfordshire team will be captained by the Rev. C. G. Ward, vice Mr. H. M. Harford (resigned). Dr. J. Earl Norman resigned the hon. secretaryship after a long term of office, but is kindly continuing pending a successor being prevailed upon to take office. Mr. R. B. Cowley will not, I hear, be available, but most of the old talent will assist, though Coleman, by reason of his coaching duties at Aldenham School, will not be able to take part in the earlier games. A new fast bowler, in Mr. P. Clarkson (Knebworth), and Mr. A. Stephens (Hitchin), a batsman, will have a trial, and it is hoped that Mr. C. H. R. West, the captain at Berkhamsted School, will help in August. Bucks, Beds, Suffolk, and Norfolk will be opposed, also the M.C.C., but the Cambridgeshire fixtures are not renewed. The county fixtures take place at St. Albans, Bushey, Broxbourne, and Hitchin, the home M.C.C., fixture starting the St. Albans week on June 30.

Durham suffers a big loss in the departure of the captain, Mr. C. Y. Adamson, for Australia, whilst his newly-appointed successor, Mr. T. A. Bradford, has also been compelled to retire through pressure of business. Mr. E. B. Proud, the amateur goalkeeper, who did not assist last season through illness, has however undertaken the duties. F. Harry (Lancashire), Wright (Monmouth), and H. Clode (Surrey) are now qualified, and the last-named will play as an amateur. The card will consist of eleven games, viz., with Northumberland, Staffordshire, Chesire, Lincolnshire, and Cambridgeshire, in the Second Division Championship, and Northamptonshire at Ashbrooke (Sunderland) on August 20, 21, and 22.

orthumberland will add Cambridgeshire to the four opponents of 1912, their cards being similar to that of their neighbours just referred to. Two of the home fixtures at Newcastle-on-Tyne will take place during Race Week, towards the end of June.

Devon will open with trial games, and are aranging a club and ground match with Public Schools at Exeter on August 6 and 7. Messrs E. T. Bullen (Harrow) and L. T. Morshead (Winchester) will probably be given a trial, also the two Jennings, brothers of the Kent professional. All last season's team are expected to assist again. The M. C. C. visit Exeter on August 22 and 23, and the counties met are Monmouthshire, Cornwall, Dorset, and Berkshire.

Kent 2nd XI. will figure against Surry (2nd XI.), Glamorgan, Lincolnshire, and Staffordshire, allocating the home fixtures to Tonbridge, Bromley, Hythe, and Canterbury respectively.

Lincolnshire, who will rely upon much the same side as in 1912, will play an additional county, viz., Kent (2nd XI.), who will visit Woodhall Spa at the end of July. Suffolk will be met vice Cambridgeshire, and one home match each has been allocated to Lincoln, Skegness, Grantham, and Grimsby. Day has left the county for League cricket at Leek, but will be available for the present.

Dorset had most of their fixtures in 1912 spoilt by the weather, and did not actually secure a win, though they took points in four instances of the first inning's advantage. Economy, a generous donation by Mr. H. S. Boden, and the share of the Test matches profits enabled a balance on the season's working to be shown. Cornwall will be met this summer instead of Kent 2nd XI., Devon, Berkshire, and Wiltshire as before, with a fixture vice M.C.C. at Lord's in August.

Wiltshire will again have the services of Mr. A. M. Miller as captain, and, as far as can be told at present, all the usual players will be available. In Overton, Newman, and Mitchell the club possesses an able trio of bowlers. The same counties will be met as in 1912, viz., Glamorgan, Bucks, Dorset and Surrey (2nd XI.), also the M.C.C. at Lord's.

Berkshire, who exhibited a marked falling off last year—let us hope only temporary—will again be captained by Sir C. Y. Nepean, and will repeat the card of 1912, viz., Devon, Cornwall, Dorset, and Bucks, the home fixtures being played at the County Ground at Reading between August 4 and 14.

Cambridgeshire are playing Northumberland and Durham vice Beds, Herts, and Lincolnshire, the other opponents being Norfolk and Suffolk, with a match with the M.C.C. at Lord's in August. The county, as Major Papworth pointedly puts it, is badly in want of money, an able batsman or two, and a couple of good bowlers.

The constitution of the Monmouthshire side will vary considerably from that of 1912 owing to the absence aboad of Messrs N. C., G., and Leslie Phillips. It is hoped, however, that the old Oxonian, Mr. H. A. Gilbert, who has now qualified for the county, will assist in most of the fixtures, which consist of games with Cheshire, Glamorgan, Devon, and Cornwall. The last-named will be decided at Abergavenny, where the ground has been considerably improved, the others at Newport. With the exception of Silverlock the side will be purely an amateur one.

Bedfordshire have secured Mr. E. E. Apthorp as skipper in place of Mr. H. R. Orr, who has gone abroad, with Mr. H. Grierson as vicecaptain, and in charge of the Club and Ground teams. The fixtures with Herts, Bucks, and Norfolk are repeated, and Suffolk substituted for Cambridgeshire. The first-named will be played at Luton, the others at Bedford.

The Suffolk fixtures differ in a couple of instances from those of last year, matches with Bedfordshire and Lincolnshire being renewed in place of those with Norfolk and Surrey (2nd XI.). The home matches will be played, as usual, at Bury St. Edmunds, Felixstowe, and Ipswich (2). Mr. H. L. Wilson will continue as captain, and except Mr. S. H. Wrinch all last season's players will, it is expected, be available. It is hoped that Mr. P. W. Cobbold, who was abroad last summer, will figure, in some of the matches, whilst Mr. S. G. Bennett may be home, on leave from Egypt. Of new talent, Captain H. M. Lawrence and Mr. H. A. Busher have become qualified, and should be useful acquisitions. Mr. C. Catchpole may turn out again, whilst of the Public School contingent Messrs. F. R. G. Cobbold (Westminster), J. H. Fosdick (Charterhouse), C. K. Bridgewell (Framlingham), and A. S. J. Rands (Ipswich) are favourably spoken of. The two bowelers, Penfold and Trudgett, will probably bear the brunt of the attack.

Chesire stand last on the list, without even a win on the first innings, which proved the lot of the county just dealt with. Mr. F. Fairbank will have command of a team very similar to that of last season, and Mr. Walter Brearley will again assist. More subscribers are needed, a small balance in hand being due to the captain's generous donation of about £60. The counties to be met are Northumberland, Durham, and Lincolnshire, as before, with Monmouthshire in lieu of their neighbours, Staffordshire.

Public School Cricket does not fall within the province of this article. I would merely note that the new leader at Eton is the fast bowler, J. Heathcote-Amory, who will have at his command five other old choices, in G. S. Rawstorne, M. B. Burrows, Re. E. Naylor (who is a capable wicket-keeper), R. C. Leggatt, and G. Hamilton-Fletcher. The bowling, apart from the captain's, does not appear likely to be very deadly. At Harrow G. L. Jackson, who is a good all-rounder, takes over the reins, the only other old choices being E. T. Buller and G. Wilson. G. L. Hough will be the skipper at Winchester, where L. T. Norshead, R. H. Middleditch, O. Cooper, and R. N. Hamilton will be available.

May the weather in 1913 prove more propitious than in 1912! It can scarcely be worse.

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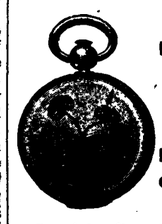

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INDIA'S FIGHT WITH LANCASHIRE.

The following article under the above heading appears in "Public Opinion":—

A most readable account of one of those great si'ent industrial movements which bring about great changes while the world is absent-minded is given in the "London Magazine" by Saint Nihal Singh, an Indian writer of great industry.

He shows how India is fighting Manchester in a most vigorous way for supremacy in the cotton trade. India imports some £23,000,000 of cotton cloth in a year, and is determined to make it in its own mills from its own cotton.

"As year by year the smoke curling from the chimneys of Indian cotton-mills increases in volume, it writes the doom of Lancashire against the industrial firmament in characters so black and bold that he who runs may read the decree of the Fates," says Saint Nihal Singh.

"An idea of the gigantic strides that the Indian cotton-mill industry has taken can be formed by studying the figures for the last generation. In 1880-81 there were 55 cotton-mills, containing 1,434,364 spindles and 12,739 looms, and giving employment to 46,530 men. Twenty years later the number of spindles and looms had more than trebled. During the next decade progress was made at a still more prodigious pace, and in 1909-10 the number of mills had grown to be 216, with 5,773,824 spindles, 74,585 looms, giving employment to 215,419 persons, and producing 593,206,855 pounds of yarn and 215,360,904 pounds of cloth. During 1911-12 the Indian mills consumed 6,000,000 hundredweight out of the 14,000,000 hundredweight of cotton India had produced during that year.

A FIRST VICTORY.

"The phenomenal growth of the industry has already enabled the Indian cotton magnets almost completely to rout Lancashire out of one large corner of the Indian market. No longer does Manchester ship much of the coarse cloth to Hindustan, which the natives annually consume by the million pounds. This demand is now largely met by the Indian power-mills and by the native hand-looms, which employ two and three-quarter millions of men, or really three times as many people, for the wives and children of the weavers work alongside of them.

"Indeed, the tables have been so completely turned that, whereas at one time Manchester sent to Hindustan large consignments of coarse piece-goods, now India exports this same commodity in quantities which yearly are increasing. These shipments are forwarded from Bombay, mostly by the enterprising firm of the Tatas, whose present head is the shrewd Parsi merchant Sir Dorab Tata, the son of the late Jamsetji Nassarwanji Tata, the pioneer of the Indian mill industry.

"Of course, it would be idle to pretend that India has managed, as yet, to introduce more than the thin edge of its wedge into the oak of the Lancashire mill industry, or to assert that the giant does not still stand seemingly unshaken in its strength and glory. The Indian mills (together with the hand-loom weavers), do what they may, are not capable of supplying more than a fraction of the piece-goods required by 321,000,000 natives. India, during 1911-12, was compelled to import £23,040,000 worth of cotton cloth, of which more than nine-tenths came from Lancashire. Oddly enough, Lancashire found the last year to be one of the most profitable in the annals of its trade with India.

"This is due not only to the fact that as yet the number of Indian mills is not large enough to cope with the native demand, but also because the Indian factories almost entirely concern themselves with the production of coarse cloth, as they find great difficulties in manufacturing the finer fabrics. These obstacles are of a two-fold nature. First, the native cotton does not come up to Egyptian and American cotton, and is not of sufficiently good quality to be woven by machinery into fine cloth. Second, the Indians do not possess the requisite skill for weaving by machinery the finer grades of goods and giving it the finish which the machine-made imported article possesses. Therefore, practically all the better grade of cloth consumed in Hindostan has to be imported from abroad—mostly from Lancashire.

"But Lancashire cannot for long remain entrenched in this strong position, for the predicament in which India finds itself is only of a transitory nature. Hindostan is making herculean attempts to overcome the obstacles by improving the quality of the cotton it grows and the cloth made from it, and is rapidly succeeding.

LANCASHIRE'S CHECK TO INDIA.

"Lancashire, during recent years, has shown unmistakable signs of nervousness, and sought to do what it could to hamper its Oriental opponents. At its bidding, in 1894, the 'countervailing cotton duties' were imposed upon Indian cotton manufactures. The excuse put forward was that since India charges an import duty on Lancashire goods, it must levy an impost upon its own manufactures. Such an argument would not have availed if India had been in the position, say, of Japan—or, at any rate, had not been under British tutelage. But being politically impotent, Hindostan had to submit to the dictates of Lancashire.

"This tax reduces the profits of the Indian mill-owners by 3½ per cent. In 1909-10 the Indian mill-owners paid, in round figures, £267,000 under this head.

"This impost, it may be parenthetically added, not only places India at a disadvantage in competing with Lancashire, but it lays it open to the exploitation of Japan. Yearly Japan is sending to the Peninsula more and more cotton goods manufactured in the Japanese State-aided mills and transported in Government subsidised ships.

"A suggestion has lately proceeded from Lancashire that it would be willing to urge the repeal of the 'countervailing cotton duties,' provided India agrees to refrain from levying an import duty upon Lancashire cloth. Hindostan, however, cannot consent to such a proposal. While the Oriental Dependency desires to repeal the 'countervailing cotton duties,' it wishes still further to impose an import tax on Lancashire goods heavy enough to protect the Indian mill industry from British competition. There is no doubt that, if India ever becomes free, the very first thing it will do will be to build a high tariff wall around itself, more for the purpose of protecting itself from Lancashire than from any other competitor.

NO PUPILS WANTED.

"In addition to having this crippling tax imposed upon the Indian cotton manufactures, Lancashire is obstructing the advance of the Indian cotton-mill industry by refusing to give Indian youths the chance of acquiring practical training in its mills. According to "The Times of India"—a Bombay daily paper under British editorship and management—a Lancashire cotton magnate recently wrote to an Indian young man desirous of entering his factory:—

"'We have carefully considered your request *re* coming to learn the cotton manufacturing business at our mill, and I am sorry to tell you that we cannot consent to your proposal. We in Lancashire do not want to encourage the building of mills in India; we want to supply India with manufactured cotton goods, and it is, on the face of it, against our interests to teach you or other young Indians our business in order that you may take it away from us. We have the best wishes for India and her people, but we believe that India is . . . par excellence an agricultural country and a country where splendid handwork is done, and India can supply us with very much that we cannot supply, and we desire to open wide channels of exchange, but we don't wish the day to come—nor do we desire to do anything to hasten its coming by training you or others—when cotton goods from Lancashire will no longer be required.'

"Comment is superfluous.

INDIA'S ADVANTAGE.

"But, despite the Lancashire opposition, the Indian mill industry gives every indication of expanding at a rapid pace.

"Hindostan produces its own cotton, and has before it the prospect of raising superior grades for fine cloth. Therefore it does not have to incur the expense of carriage and various additional charges. Furthermore, Indian labour is much cheaper than Lancashire labour.

"Against the cheapness of Indian labour, of course, must be set down the fact that it is not so expert nor so physically strong as that employed in the Lancashire mills.

INDIA'S PATRIOTISM.

"Hindostan is in no mood to exult. Although it knows that the goal is yet far distant, it is marching enthusiastically to that end, never lagging a step to gain a brief respite, so consumed is it with the passion to beat Lancashire.

"The all-conquering character of this enthusiasm is best illustrated by the fact that many Indians to-day are preferring to wear comparatively coarse cloth made in their own land, and are even willing to pay more for it than they would be charged for finer fabric made in Lancashire. This sentiment, known as 'Swadeshi'—literally 'Own Country,' meaning the patronage of home products—is actually building a substitute for a high tariff wall to protect the native mill industry—a rampart invisible to the eye, but none the less effective. It bears not the least impress of sedition, but is purely patriotic, calculated to provide protection for an industry which India, on account of her political impotence, cannot vouchsafe it" concludes Saint Nihal Singh.

INDIA AND PROTECTION.

There is an important political aspect to this great industrial struggle to which attention has recently been called by debates in the Viceroy's Legislative Council.

"So far as there is a demand in India for fiscal change, it is frankly *a demand for the protection of Indian manufacturers against imports from the United Kingdom, and particularly Lancashire cotton goods,*" says the "Manchester Guardian." "There is no genuine demand for Imperial Preference: first, because the discouragement of non-British imports would make no appreciable difference to any Indian interest; next, because the bulk of India's immensely important export trade is with foreign countries from which she has no desire to risk fiscal reprisals; and, finally, because her exports to the United Kindom are chiefly food and raw materials upon which no preference should be given in any case.

"The recent discussion of tariff policy in the Viceroy's Legislative Council brought out very clearly the identification of Imperial Preference with Protection in the aspirations of its only Indian advocates, and we are interested to see," adds the "Guardian," "that the "Times" in an article remarkable for its freedom from party bias, yesterday *threw overboard quite definitely the idea of including India in any scheme of Imperial Preference,* and with it, apparently, the policy of discriminating against foreign imports into British East and West Africa, the Malay States, or any other British dependency whose fiscal arrangements are subject to the control of the mother country. The arguments which the "Times" adduces in support of this position are, we believe, unanswerable."

The "Times'" statement as to the principles which must guide our control of India was most emphatic:—

..."*Indian opinion should never be overruled in the interest of British commerce alone, but only in the interests of India herself or of the whole Imperial system to which India belongs.*

"Now Indian opinion on tariff matters—we are speaking, of course, of such opinion as finds expression in the Legislative Councils and the Press—is unmistakable. It is strongly and consistently protenctionist, and it is not in favour of preference at all except as a *pis aller*, if protection cannot be secured. 'The best way out of our difficulty,' said Sir G. Chitnavis in moving his resolution on preference, 'is protection; and, failing that, of a system of preferential tariffs with the rest of the Empire.' The same distinction was made, if we are not mistaken, by every Indian speaker in the debate. *Indian opinion, in fact, desires protection against all countries, and most of all against Great Britain, since Great Britain has the giant's share of the Indian import trade.* Can it be argued that the interests either of India herself, or of the Empire as a whole, justify a disregard, for the sake of preference, of this, the primary Indian view?

"The question is a wide one, but one or two considerations, which we believe to be decisive, can be briefly indicated. In the first place, *the benefit to be derived by India from a preferential system is not comparable to that to be derived by Great Britain.* 'She will have to give a preference in a great many things,' says Sir G. Chitnavis, 'and receive them in a very few.' Those few, moreover—mainly tea, coffee, sugar, and wheat—belong to the category of foodstuffs, and are therefore out of present reckoning.

"*We are in India as trustees for her interest and our own, and we believe that the two interests broadly coincide. That is the moral basis of our rule.*"

LANCASHIRE AND THE TARIFF.

"By what principle, of justice or equity," asks the "Westminster," "if we adopt a Protectionist system for ourselves, are we going to say to the people of India that we debar them from a like advantage and privilege, as we shall then have testified it to be, because it happens to be convenient to us, either for the interests of Lancashire or for the maintenance of the open door in the Empire?

"Lord Crew has said that the first British Government that surrenders the principle of Free Trade in its own domestic policy will no longer have the moral right, and, if not the moral right, then not the power to debar India from following its example. The Unionist party," concludes the "Westminster," "cannot put Lancashire into a Free Trade vacuum, if it is going to adopt Protection as its settled policy for other purposes. If it wants to save Lancashire from the admittedly disastrous results of a uniform Tariff policy, it must frankly abandon the whole thing."

MR. GOSSE ON LORD REDESDALE.

FASCINATION OF HIS BOOKS.

Mr. Edmund Gosse has an interestingly informing article on Lord Redesdale's most readable books in the "Edinburgh Review" (April).

"There can be little doubt," says Mr. Gosse, "that criticism in England is apt to give a preponderating eminence to the prose-writer who weaves his texture out of his own emotion and reflection, as did the founders of the British essay, Bacon and Cornwallis. 'Of Honour and Reputation,' 'Of Gardens,' such were the subjects with which our essayists began, and the practice has been continued through those of the eighteenth century, through Charles Lamb and Stevenson, down to the host of more or less brilliant writers who spin their web to-day out of the body of their own consciousness.

PROSE-WRITERS.

"The result has been to place such prose-writers as have described actual experiences, particularly in unfamiliar countries, a little outside the pale of pure literature, of what is called belles-lettres, so that although they may devote themselves with lifelong pertinacity to the cultivation of an individual and admirable style, although the amount of cerebral energy which they expend may be of a superior quality, they yet run the danger of being excluded from general acceptance as leading authors of their day, each work of theirs being takan on its own merits of information, and no attempt being ever made to judge their work as a whole, or to assert for it a place in the durable literature of their country."

A BRILLIANT YOUNG DIPLOMAT.

This, says Mr. Gosse, has been the fate of Lord Redesdale, from whose delightful book on "A Tragedy in Stone," we recently quoted.

It is 50 years, adds Mr. Gosse, since a young diplomatist, then known as A. B. Freeman Mitford, was called to proceed to St. Petersburg in the service of the English Foreign Office. He was related to Miss Mitford, of "Our Village," and his mother was the sister of Swinburne's mother, and the two cousins were inseparable boys and were at Eton together.

Mr. Mitford, after St. Petersburg, went to China and to Japan (1866). "For the next five years Japan was his home, and he threw himself with ardour into the literature, the language, the art, and the customs of the mysterious Island Empire."

JAPANESE SERMONS.

"Mr. Mitford had long been making his notes and polishing his paraphrases, but it was not until 1869 that he made his first appearance in print. He sent home his 'Japanese Sermons' to the "Cornhill," which magazine, though not yet overtly edited by Leslie Stephen, was already under his general direction. It would be like the sure and unprejudiced habit of that prince of editors to see the merit in papers so remote and odd as these. In 'Japanese Sermons' the author relates how, on three successive occasions, in a garden adorned by stone lanterns dwarfedand trees, in the temple of Cho-o-ji, he listened to religious discourses by the famous theologian Kiu-o. In these 'Sermons' the candour of Japanese religious sentiment was revealed in a manner which bewildered Western readers. But they attracted a good deal of notice.

TALES FROM OLD JAPAN.

"It was in 1871, and immediately after the return of the young diplomatist from Yedo, that there appeared in London his first book, 'Tales of Old Japan.'

"Of this book Rossetti said to Mr. Gosse, 'Ah! you should read that! It is the first Western revelation that has ever been made of the soul of the Japanese!'

"In 'Tales of Old Japan' there was an exposition, never achieved before by a European, of the inner life of the Empire, of its religion, its morals, its ways of thought, the hidden springs by which its citizens moved.

"It is impossible to think of Lord Redesdale without instituting some comparison between his intellectual attitude and that of a brilliant Frenchman who followed him in many places some fifteen years later. The genius of Pierre Loti is one of the most polished, calculated, and unsuontaneous in the literature of the nineteenth century. Its effects, and its shortcomings, are due to the extremely conscious art which the author never ceases to practise. The style of Lord Redesdale is more artless, but there are moods in which we may think it, in its own way, not less precious.

"On going to China, Mr. Mitford provided himself with a teacher immediately, and sat down to conquer what must always remain a language very repellant to a European, and one which in those days found few Western proficients. 'I have taken a header into Chinese,' he writes (23rd of June, 1865), 'and am floundering about in a sea of difficulties.' At first, his teacher and he gazed 'at one another in a hopeless state of unintelligibility,' until the professor would give signs of having a stomach-ache and would abruptly take his leave. Well, he mastered with remarkable rapidity the mysteries of the Chinese language.

IN THE TOWER.

"His 'Tragedy in Stone' contains, among many things of vivid interest, a wonderful account of the discovery in the Tower of the spot where the bones of Anne Boleyn were buried; and from this we cannot resist extracting a page that vibrates with emotion.

"'There could be no sadder duty than the unearthing of these precious relics: none could have been more reverently performed. We spoke in whispers, tears were in our voices. The spell of the place was upon us. The very workmen who dug and sifted the earth, touched the fragments as delicately as if the spirit of the dead Queen had been watching them. It was Lord Mayor's Days, and an Alderman had been elected out of a ward lying near the Tower: as we worked, deeply penetrated by the tragic sense, the trumpets and kettledrums of the procession, braying out some trivial march, were passing outside. I can hear now, after all these years, the music of a gaudy pageant breaking in upon what must remain a solemn memory to the dying day of ever man present. But the contrast! Outside the Tower a newly-fledged Lord Mayor conducted, with all the circumstance of civic pomp, to his turtle and his dignities: inside the church a murdered Queen lying in the silence of an almost forgotten tomb. Sadly we carried the remains in a box under lock and key to the Governor's house, to be kept there until the chapel should be ready to recive them once more.'

"It would be difficult to find a passage more eminently characteristic of Lord Redesdale's temperament and style.

HIS BAMBOO GARDEN.

"What may be called the second division of Lord Redesdale's activity as a writer opens in 1896 with the publication of 'The Bamboo Garden.' This professes to be no more than a list of such hardy bamboos as can be successfully grown in a British climate. But it is much more: it contains, and largely from sources in Japanese literature never before laid before Western readers, every species of information with regard to the history, use, and growth of his interesting class of pants. It was, in fact, a confession and a boast; it represented the results of a long and brilliant experiment on the estate of the author. It was an *apologia pro Bambusis meis* in the famous gardens at Batsford in Gloucestershire.

"The book is one which may easily be overlooked, as merely technical or scientific. In reality, there is no work in which the brilliant and delicate genius of the writer is displayed with more fantastic grace. Never since the days of Erasmus Darwin did poetry and horticulture take hands so lovingly as in 'The Bamboo Garden.' The book is a catalogue of species, botanical and precise; it is also a lyric in praise of the supreme loveliness of the emperor among grasses. There meets us in its pages the oddest mingling of formidable nomenclature and tender poetical panegyric.

"His sensitive apprehension of the contrast between old things and new, his philosophical acceptance of modern conditions without any disloyalty to the beauty and dignity of ancient forms, expressed with an unfailing grace and amenity of language, and with remarkably little indebtedness to contemporary tricks of manner—this is what seems to distinguish Lord Redesdale as being, to use an old-fashioned phrase, one of the most elegant of living writers," concludes Mr. Gosse.—"Public Opinion."

DAILY MENU.—(51)

DINNER FOR FOUR PERSONS.

CELERY CREAM SOUP.
COLD MALTESE FISH.
QUENELLES OF DUCK.
ALGERIAN JOINT OF MUTTON.
SAVOURY BEETROOT.
BOMBE MARQUISE.

Soupmeat As. 4, Fish As. 8, Mutton As. 8, Eggs As. 6, Celery As. 3, Beetroot As. 2, Green Peas As. 2, Potatoes As 1, Etceteras As. 3, Total, Rs. 2-5.—Duck from previous night's dinner.

CELERY CREAM SOUP.

Prepare stock in the usual way, and in a little of it stew sufficient celery until it is soft enough to rub through a sieve. Thicken the rest of the stock and flavour it with celery salt, tobasco sauce, a drop or two of onion juice and add it to the celery puree. Just before serving melt in the soup a good lump of butter.

COLD MALTESE FISH.

Make some stock from the bones and trimmings of the fish, or use water, and stew in it 4 or 5 tomatoes until soft enough to rub through a sieve, adding the stock, thickened with flour and butter browned together in a pan if necessary, and flavouring with sugar, salt, pepper, and some finely minced pickled gherkin. In this heat well the pieces of fish which may have been partly cooked before. Half a wineglass of Ideal milk or cream is a great improvement, set on ice and serve cold with water cress garnish.

QUENELLES OF DUCK.

To every 2 tablespoonfuls of pounded meat allow half the amount of breadcrumbs and butter and 1 egg. Make a little stock from the duck bones, soak the crumbs in it, and cook together with the butter, pepper, salt, a grate of nutmeg, the juice of half a lime and a drop or two of onion juice, until it forms a thick panada which comes clean away from the sides of the pan; add the egg and pounded meat with a little cream or milk, and rub through a sieve. Now with 2 spoons form it into ovals, drop them into a buttered fryingpan and add enough stock to poach them for 10 minutes, but if they boil they will break. When cooked serve with the stock thickened and flavoured, round a heap of peas or a puree of peas, if the peas are not quite young.

ALGERIAN JOINT OF MUTTON.

Make a marinade of oil, vinegar, pepper, celery, salt and onion juice, and after neatly trimming the neck of mutton and larding it with strips of bacon let it soak in the marinade for 2 or 3 hours. Braise it in a dekchie with a little stock or water and some prunes previously soaked in some sherry and vinegar. Serve with the gravy thickened and added to the marinade, with the prunes as a garnish.

SAVOURY BEETROOT COLD.

Bake the beetroot in slow oven for some hours as this gives it a better flavour than boiling, which is the quicker way. Fry a little sliced onion in a lump of butter and add to it half a tablespoonful each of salt, dry mustard, an anchovy sauce, one of flour, three of cream or Ideal milk and the same of milk; boil for five minutes. When cold slice in the peeled beetroot, and serve cold with a garnish of red and white radishes.

BOMBE MARQUISE.

Make a vanilla ice mixture as follows. Half a seer of milk, 2 tablespoonfuls of sugar and a stick of vanilla boiled together, and when boiling the yolks of 6 eggs mixed quickly into it until it thickens, but it must not be allowed to boil or it will curdle. If required extra rich, an ounce or two of cream may be added, but it is not needed in the ordinary way. Freeze it and put it into the mould and finish freezing. Finely grate a 1lb packet of Cadbury's Mexican Chocolate, and just before serving scoop out the middle of the ice and fill in with the chocolate, setting the scooped out part round the mould dusted with grated chocolate. Ice creams are very easy to make, and are not expensive, if home-made and soon pay for the cost of the Freezer.

NEW SERIAL STORY

"THROUGH FOLLY'S MILL"

BY ALICE & CLAUDE ASKEW.

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CHAPTER XVII.—(*Continued.*)

"Do you love her, Lance? She—she has not been very kind."

"I thought I loved her. She appealed to me. I used to see so very few—nice women. She carried me off my feet—her theories, you know and her way of talking. I thought that she and I together could do so much for the world—her wit and, one day, my money. But I don't know now—I seem to have awakened from a dream. When I met you, Vero, that night——"

"You believed yourself in love," Veronica interrupted hastily, "and you had to confess the name of the girl to your father. He flew into one of his passions."

"Do you know," put in Launcelot, "that if it had been any other girl but Ida James he would have countenanced it? He wanted to make a bargain with me. I was to sell my birthright in exchange for the means, and his kind permission, to go to the devil?"

"No." Veronica knit her brows. "I was not told that."

"But it's true. Oh, I remember. And I might have yielded so as to be quit of Holt responsibilities for ever—for the very name I bear has always been hateful to me. I knew that as Squire of Chalton I should be the square peg in a round hole—besides, I was afraid of what I might be tempted to do—my socialist principles, you know—and at the back of my brain I recognised that old estates can't be so easily broken up. One says more than one really means in the heat of argument. So I was not sorry that Mark should take my place, though I was giving up a big fortune. But the proposal came to nothing. When my father knew it was Ida James I wanted to marry his fury was beyond all bounds. Not a penny would he pull out for me—I might starve in the gutter—and as for my prospects—he vowed he was not afraid of them because he would outlive me, and then everything, of course, would go to Mark. That's in the will, as I believe you know. My grandfather expected me to die when I was a baby—he hated the very sight of me, just as all the rest have done. My name was only put in at all for form and tradition's sake. Failing me, everything goes to Mark—and there wouldn't be a penny for my wife and children—if I had them. It was a cruel will and I've never understood it, but I expect it would have been better for myself and all concerned if I had died when I was a baby."

And it was curious how little now he thought of Ida, how much of Veronica. Ida had not come near him the whole time of his illness; if she had really loved him surely she would have hastened to his side, even though she may have learnt that marriage between them was impossible? He had imagined that she would have been ready to marry him, even though he was penniless—it was he who would have refused to allow her to make such a sacrifice.

Perhaps he had not been so desperately in love with Ida after all. It was in a moment of intense enthusiasm that he had proposed to her and then, of course, he could not go back upon his word. But he could not remember very distinctly. All he knew for certain was that Veronica, and not Ida, filled his thoughts at present.

"Your father said he would outlive you so as to keep you out of your inheritance? It was a cruel thing to say." Veronica spoke with some feeling.

"Yes—and his forecast nearly came off, didn't it? If it were not for you, Vero——"

He tried to take her hand, but she withdrew it.

"Haven't we been friends ever since we were children?" she said. "And when—ah, but you don't know yet all that has happened."

"No, I'm waiting to be told. Things are a blank to my mind after I turned upon my father and rated him fiercely. I can recall doing that—though not what I said. I can't even remember leaving the house. Tell me."

Veronica sighed. "It isn't pleasant to tell, Lance. But you've got to know."

"Oh, don't mind me," he exclaimed bitterly. "I know that I'm a fool and a waster. There's a mad spirit about me somewhere—I told you of it. I expect it got hold of me."

"Yes." She leaned forward, clasping her hands about her knees, not looking at him but at the fire, and he could tell from the tone of her voice how it pained her to say what she had to say. A grey dusk was creeping up and the flickering firelight threw long shadows upon the walls.

"You told your father that you would not touch a penny of his money till the day of your inheritance—if it ever came; that you would not marry Ida, because that would be unjust to her; and that you would be avenged upon the Squire by degrading yourself to the lowest depth, so that he and the name you both bear should be degraded too. You threatened terrible things, Lance—the demon of hatred had entered into you—it must have possessed you entirely, for you began, then and there, to put your threats into execution. Don't you remember—the girl in the snow?"

Launcelot started—the scene came back to him. He pressed his hands to his brow. "Good God," he muttered.

"Yes. She passed the window. She was drenched to the skin. She was fainting with fatigue and privation. She fell on a doorstep. I—I—yes—I told my father that since he forbade me marrying for love, I'd marry for hate—of him—I'd give my name—his name—to that gutterwench. With that I rushed from the house. But after that it's blank again. Tell me, Veronica—for the love of God, tell me quick."

"You picked the girl up, Launcelot, and you almost had to carry her, for she was, as you say, half fainting. She would certainly have died if she had remained much longer where you found her. You got a taxi at last and you drove her—here. You called up Mrs. Prothero who, good soul, was a little shocked until she saw that it was really urgent the girl should be looked after. Besides—" a slight smile curved Veronica's lips—"your landlady, apparently, is not altogether unaccustomed to eccentric manifestations of charity on your part. She's told me things—oh, Launcelot, I wonder why it is that the hard head and the tender heart never go together?"

Launcelot flushed. He always did when he was found out in any little act of kindness. It used to be so at Chalton where, in the old days, he had had his special protégés among certain of the needy; Mark had mocked him for this, and once or twice the Squire had stormed because Launcelot had a way of befriending people whom he objected to—there was Jack Wyatt, for instance, the notorious poacher; he was half mad with trouble when his wife and his little daughter had scarlet fever at one and the same time; the Squire wouldn't move a finger to help him, but Launcelot had gone to the house again and again, risking infection, and it was really owing to him that the two patients had survived.

He had animal protégés, too—mongrel dogs and vagrant cats most commonly. One of the biggest quarrels that Veronica ever remembered between the two brothers was when Mark had brutally and wilfully shot one of these poor creatures.

Yes—the hard head and the tender heart are rarely found together. It was for his tender heart that she had loved Launcelot from the first.

"What I did that night wasn't done from a tender heart, Veronica," said Launcelot. "The wretched girl was a weapon in my hands—nothing more. But please go on—" his voice shook with agitation—"I want to know all—all."

"Your father collapsed in a sort of fit after you had left him," Veronica resumed. "He wasn't able to say a word to anybody that night—not till well on the next day. Then he told us his version of the story. He kept repeating. 'I must endure this from him—him'—accenting the pronoun—he must have been half off his head because he could not get your eyes out of his mind—over and over again he raved about them. It was difficult to understand just what you meant to do, but as soon as Mrs. Holt realised that it was Ida James that you wanted to marry and that all the trouble had arisen because of your father's refusal to allow you to do so she—you'll hardly credit it—she took the law into her own hands.

"It's better that Launcelot should marry the girl he wants than that he should disgrace us in the way he threatens to,' she said. She was absolutely determined and she even overawed the Squire. Of course I understand it now—if you married Ida you were ready to sell your heritage in favour of Mark, which was what Mrs. Holt wanted. The Squire had spoilt the plan by his outburst of temper. Mrs. Holt didn't mind a bit whom you married or what became of you as long as you could be induced to dispose of your birthright. I didn't grasp her motive at the time, but I see it now."

Veronica spoke with some indignation. She had believed that Mrs. Holt was the chief agent in supporting Launcelot's banishment ever since she had so ineffectually warned that lady that her stepson was seeing too much of Ida James, and now she had a shrewd suspicion that the whole scheme to get rid of Launcelot once and for all had emanated from Mrs. Holt's brain.

"Your stepmother wanted you to marry Ida or anyone," she repeated, "so long as Mark was left alone in the field. She was furious with the Squire for having upset her scheme. The idea that you might carry out your threats of disgracing your name in every possible way terrified her—and, besides, you had declared you wouldn't renounce your rights. So she told her husband that he must withdraw his opposition before it was too late—she positively ordered him about and he was too ill to offer any strong resistance.

"So she came here to talk to you—she took me with her—but you had absolutely refused to see anyone. Mrs. Prothero was adamant—we couldn't get in. Under these circumstances—it was my suggestion, Launcelot—we decided to hunt up Miss James—if you would see no one else you would surely see her——"

"You wanted to bring Ida and me together, Veronica?" he interrupted.

It may have been the firelight on her cheeks, but he thought she blushed. "I imagined, of course, that you loved Ida," she said, "it seemed to me for the best. It was terrible to think, Lance, of your throwing away your life as you threatened—" her fingers clasped and unclasped nervously— "you—you don't know how anxious I was, how terrified."

"Dear Veronica!" he murmured. "Well? Did you find Ida?"

"Yes, and Mr. James as well. They were neither of them very polite. Miss James had been round to see you and you had told her that it was all off—that the Squire had refused his consent and that you were penniless. Mr. James was making a great fuss—talking of a breach of promise action, and what not. Then Mrs. Holt explained that her husband had withdrawn his opposition and that everything could be arranged. So we all went back to Bloomsbury together—and—" her voice grew hesitating—"from the head of the stairs you called out to us to come up. And your voice—oh, Launcelot, it made me shudder."

For a moment she buried her face in her hands. "It's—it's very difficult," she murmured. "I never thought I should have to speak of this again."

He bent over her. "Don't spare me, Veronica," he said, hoarsely, "I deserve your contempt. I can guess what happened, or perhaps I have a hazy recollection. I was drunk."

She nodded, averting her head. "Yes—I—I can't go into details, Launcelot. It hurts too much. You wanted us to see you drunk. It was part of your—of your revenge. Oh, Lance—Lance!"

(To be continued to-morrow.)

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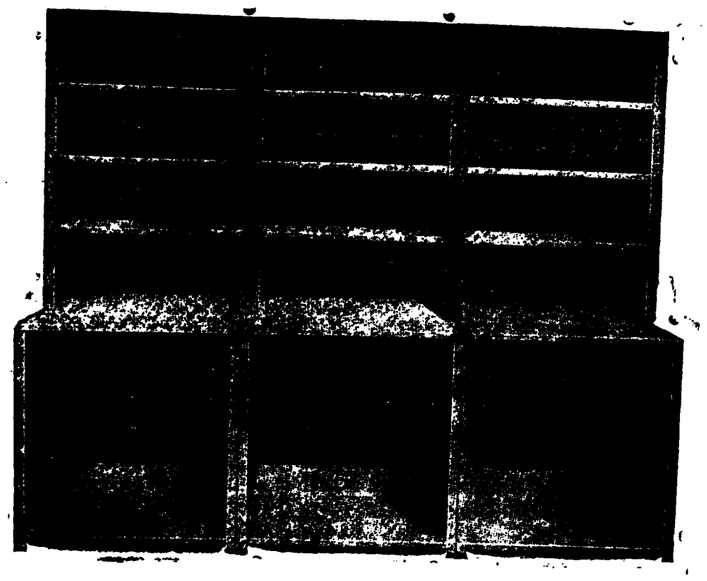

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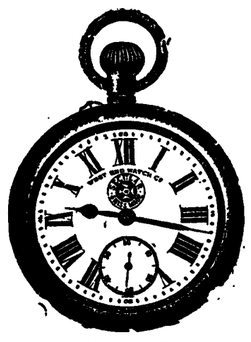

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